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THREE-PARTY: Cloudy, 3-10; Tomorrow cloudy, 2-10; Wednesday, 1-10; Thursday, 1-10; Friday, 1-10; Saturday, 1-10; Sunday, 1-10.

ALGERIA 10 F. Libya 9 F.
ARGENTINA 10 F. Luxembourg 10 F.
AUSTRALIA 10 F. Netherlands 10 F.
BELGIUM 10 F. Norway 10 F.
CANADA 10 F. Portugal 10 F.
DENMARK 10 F. Sweden 10 F.
FRANCE 10 F. Switzerland 10 F.
GERMANY 10 F. Turkey 10 F.
GREECE 10 F. U.S. Military 10 F.
HOLLAND 10 F. U.S. Navy 10 F.
INDONESIA 10 F. U.S. Air Force 10 F.
ITALY 10 F. U.S. Marine Corps 10 F.
JAPAN 10 F. U.S. Army 10 F.
KOREA 10 F. U.S. Coast Guard 10 F.
NETHERLANDS 10 F. U.S. Customs Service 10 F.
NORWAY 10 F. U.S. Department of Justice 10 F.
PORTUGAL 10 F. U.S. Federal Reserve 10 F.
SPAIN 10 F. U.S. Supreme Court 10 F.
SWEDEN 10 F. U.S. Supreme Court 10 F.
SWITZERLAND 10 F. U.S. Supreme Court 10 F.
TURKEY 10 F. U.S. Supreme Court 10 F.
U.S. MILITARY 10 F. U.S. Supreme Court 10 F.
U.S. NAVY 10 F. U.S. Supreme Court 10 F.
U.S. AIR FORCE 10 F. U.S. Supreme Court 10 F.
U.S. MARINE CORPS 10 F. U.S. Supreme Court 10 F.
U.S. ARMY 10 F. U.S. Supreme Court 10 F.
U.S. COAST GUARD 10 F. U.S. Supreme Court 10 F.
U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE 10 F. U.S. Supreme Court 10 F.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE 10 F. U.S. Supreme Court 10 F.
U.S. FEDERAL RESERVE 10 F. U.S. Supreme Court 10 F.
U.S. SUPREME COURT 10 F. U.S. Supreme Court 10 F.

Israel's Cabinet Is Ready to Vote Return to Talks

By Yuval Elizar

JERUSALEM, Dec. 27 (AP).—The long-delayed Israel government decision to return to the Middle East peace talks under the auspices of UN mediator Gunnar Jarring can be definitely expected in the cabinet meeting tomorrow. The last obstacle to the return to the talks was removed today when the National Religious party, a junior partner in Israel's coalition government, decided not to obstruct the move.

The usual weekly meeting of the Israeli cabinet was postponed from today to tomorrow to let the governing body of the National Religious party reach a decision on its stand on the talks. Although the ruling Labor alignment could have obtained a majority vote in Israel's 120-member Knesset (parliament) in favor of a decision to go back to the talks even without the support of the National Religious party, which commands 12 votes in the Knesset, the decision will be a welcome relief to Premier Golda Meir.

Mrs. Meir was most anxious to avoid another government crisis similar to that which took place on Aug. 4, when the Israel government had originally decided to go to Mr. Jarring's conference table. At that time six ministers of the cabinet, the right-wing group, resigned from the coalition cabinet and their party now heads the parliamentary opposition to Mrs. Meir.

Israel withdrew from the Jarring talks on Sept. 6, before they had really gathered momentum. It claimed that the Soviet-Egyptian missile buildup along the Suez Canal, in violation of the cease-fire agreement of Aug. 7, had cut the ground from under the talks.

Although the missiles have not been removed and Israel has not obtained full satisfaction in its drawn-out contacts with the United States, it will be returning to the talks. The negotiations with the United States were designed to secure for Israel the military and political backing necessary to enable her to resist pressure to submit to a settlement with which she disagrees.

If the Israeli cabinet takes a positive decision tomorrow, a move which looked almost certain tonight, Mrs. Meir may have to face on Tuesday a motion for a vote of no confidence. In case of such a vote the government can expect a clear majority with the Religious party members voting with Mrs. Meir's labor alignment.

The governing body of the Religious party met Thursday but when the vote looked like a toss-up it was agreed to postpone the decision until today. Mrs. Meir agreed to set back her cabinet meeting by one day to enable the three ministers representing the Religious party to form a party stand before the government vote. Over the weekend there were numerous talks between the Religious party leadership and their labor coalition partners. The minister of defense, Moshe Dayan, this morning threw in his weight in favor of a decision to return to the talks.

After a stormy meeting, which lasted for several hours, the governing body of the National Religious party adopted a compromise resolution which states that although it is the opinion of the party that the conditions for the return to the Jarring talks do not exist, yet the party would not stand in the way.

West Bank Issue

Hawks in the party who another concession in exchange for removing the obstacles to the return to the talks. The party governing body agreed to oppose any peace settlement which would require Israel's withdrawal from the occupied West Bank of the Jordan.

Mrs. Meir and Foreign Minister Abba Eban this evening addressed the governing bodies of their own labor alignment to explain the basis of the decision to return to the Jarring talks.

It seemed today that Israel's agreement to resume the Jarring talks in New York would be unqualified, since attempts to attach conditions to such a move were not effective. However, the ministers are expected to demand that the Israeli negotiating team, headed by Mr. Eban, follow closely the guidelines which will be adopted by the cabinet.

Yosef Tekoah, Israel's UN ambassador, who is in Israel, is not expected to attend the cabinet meeting. However, if a positive decision is taken as expected, Mr. Tekoah would be able to confer with Mr. Jarring before next weekend. Thus, when Mr. Jarring reports to the General Assembly of the UN Jan. 5 on the progress of his mission, he will be able to report Israel's return to the talks.

Guerrillas, Jordan Army Battle in Hills

BEIRUT, Dec. 27 (AP).—An Arab commando communiqué said yesterday that Jordanian tanks and troops fought Palestinian guerrillas for two days in strategic Jordan hills but that the Jordanians had been repulsed.

The communiqué said that the fighting began Christmas Eve and continued until past daybreak yesterday in hills northwest of Amman in the hills overlooking Salt. It called the battle "one of the worst" since the 11-day civil war in September.

The commanders of the guerrillas have been unable to count casualties, the communiqué said. It said that the Jordanian Army was striking at guerrilla strongholds in the hills.

A government statement Friday night said that the army overran the guerrilla bases and two soldiers were killed and two wounded.



Israeli Premier Golda Meir.

Mrs. Meir Pessimistic on UN Talks

By James Reston

TEL AVIV, Dec. 19 (NYT).—The indications here are that the Israeli government will decide soon to rejoin the UN talks on the Middle East, but Premier Golda Meir is decidedly pessimistic about the chances for a settlement.

If there is any slight hope of reaching a real peace with Egypt and the other Arab countries, Mrs. Meir said in an interview, recently, it will take a very long time. Anybody who thinks this

can be settled in a hurry, she added, must think Israel will give the Arabs everything they want or can be wheedled into doing so.

It is important to realize that the Soviet Union was back of all this trouble in the Middle East, the premier emphasized. She compared the Soviet campaign against Israel now with the German expansionist moves against Czechoslovakia in 1938, but there is one fundamental difference, she said: Israel would actively defend itself against anybody who attacked it or tried to undermine its security.

"I believe sincerely," the premier said, "that what is going to happen in the area of Soviet activity in which we are involved has something to do with what the world is going to be, the future of the whole world, not only for us."

"You know the Russians. They don't stop at anything. I think they are very careful. It isn't true that they just rush into something. First, they put

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 5)

Sadat Lists Conditions For Peace

By James Reston

CAIRO, Dec. 23 (NYT).—President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, in an interview with The New York Times, laid for the first time defined his nation's conditions for peace with Israel in the Middle East war. They are as follows:

• Israel must give up "every

inch" of territory it captured from Egypt in the Six Day War of June, 1967.

• If it does, Egypt will recognize the rights of Israel as an independent state as defined by the Security Council of the United Nations and will welcome a guarantee by the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France of all Middle East

borders, including Israel's. This Big Four guarantee, Mr. Sadat suggested, could be the first step in a peace settlement.

• Egypt is prepared to negotiate Israel's "rights of passage" through the Strait of Tiran and the Gulf of Aqaba and this could be done at once.

• But Israel's "rights of passage" through the Suez Canal depend on an agreement between Israel and the Arab countries on what is going to happen to the Palestinian Arabs. Settlement of this "refugee problem," Mr. Sadat insisted, is a "pre-condition" to agreement on the passage of Israeli shipments through the canal.

• And even then, even if the border question, the Palestinian refugee question, the maritime rights of passage question in the Gulf of Aqaba and the Suez Canal were all settled, the Cairo government would still not enter into normal diplomatic relations with Israel.

"Don't ask me to make diplomatic relations with them," Mr. Sadat said. "Even after you resolved the boundary problem? He was asked. 'Never, never, never,' he replied. 'This is something no one can decide. No one has the power to decide also. Our people here will crush anyone who would decide this.'"

Left to Future

Later he suggested: "Leave it to the coming generations—not me!"

The interview took place last evening at the new presidential residence in the Giza section of Cairo. Raymond H. Anderson, Cairo correspondent of The New York Times, was present, and Mr. Sadat interrupted his conversation only once during the hour-and-a-half meeting to silence a couple of drummers in the basement—his own son and the youngest son of the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

Mr. Sadat brought no notes or paraphernalia other than his pipe and merely responded to questions. But he had the elegant drawing room wired for recording and prepared for photographs in advance. And the text of his remarks was prepared by his staff and approved for release to The New York Times.

In addition to indicating his conditions and timetable for peace with Israel, Mr. Sadat said:

• The first half of 1970 was a turning point in the war: It was like the Battle of Britain, for, with Soviet SAM-3 missiles, Egypt broke Israel's air superiority over central Egypt and Cairo. The second half of 1970 was "a time of sorrows" with the death of Nasser and the fighting in Jordan.

• Secretary of State William (Continued on Page 7, Col. 5)

Moscow Slates 3 More Trials Of Soviet Jews

MOSCOW, Dec. 27 (AP).—Nine more Soviet Jews will go on trial for their lives in Leningrad Jan. 6 charged with anti-Soviet organization and propaganda in connection with the Leningrad hijacking case, reliable sources said today.

The new trial will begin less than two weeks after a Leningrad court sentenced two Jews to die before a firing squad for planning to hijack a plane to escape to Sweden.

Nine others—all but two of whom are Jewish—were sentenced Christmas Eve to strict-regime labor camp terms ranging from 4 to 15 years.

[The 11 defendants in the Leningrad hijacking trial have appealed their sentences to the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, United Press International reported yesterday, quoting Leningrad sources.]

In addition, informants reported, two more trials will follow the Jan. 6 Leningrad trial. The trial dates have not been set, they said, but they will be held in Riga and the Moldavian town of Kishinev. The last two trials will involve 11 or 12 persons, all Jews, the informants added.

The nine defendants in next week's trial, they said, will be charged under the Soviet criminal code with "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" and "organizational activity directed to commission of especially dangerous crimes against the state and/or participation in anti-Soviet organizations."

The latter charge carries a maximum penalty of death and other ten years in a labor camp.

The authorities have separated this new group from the Leningrad 11, the informants said, because the actual connection with the original hijackers was "tenuous at best."

The primary difference between the two trials is the legal terminology, the informants said.

Although the Leningrad 11 were charged with treason and the new group will be accused of anti-Soviet activities, both charges carry death penalties, the sources said. The names of the defendants were not available.

Meanwhile, the official Soviet news agency, Tass, has rejected widespread foreign criticism of the death sentences passed on the unsuccessful airline hijackers in Leningrad, dismissing the uproar as "another fit of anti-Soviet hysteria."

A tough commentary yesterday by Tass was the first official reaction to the outcry that followed the Christmas Eve sentencing of the two Soviet Jews to death. Sentences of Soviet political trials in the last several years have been uniformly upheld by appeals courts. Soviet authorities also have a record of total disregard of foreign criticism of their internal affairs.

Jewish Officer Committed

VIENNA, Dec. 27 (UPI).—A Soviet officer of Jewish origin, who sent back all his decorations when his application for emigration to Israel was turned down, was sentenced in Leningrad on charges of attempting to hijack a Soviet airliner.

The rally was one of many protest meetings held throughout Israel to voice anger at the Leningrad court's imposition of two death sentences and several lengthy jail terms.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Lawyers Say Burgos Court Will Issue Its Verdicts Today

BURGOS, Spain, Dec. 27 (Reuters).—Defense lawyers said tonight that the long-awaited verdicts in the trial of the 16 Basque nationalists would be announced here tomorrow.

Jose Antonio Echabarrieta said that he and other defense lawyers had been instructed to assemble tomorrow at 4 p.m. to hear the sentences at divisional military headquarters here.

The lawyers were informed today in telegrams signed by Lt. Col. Nicolas Horta, investigating judge at the court-martial, which has been deliberating on its decisions for 16 days.

Defense lawyers expressed surprise. They had been expecting to receive the verdicts between Tuesday and Friday—the time Col. Horta specified last night.

Lawyers Had Left

All but one of the defense lawyers had left Burgos to return to their homes in San Sebastian, Bilbao and other parts of Spain when the notification came about the verdicts tomorrow.

Some of the lawyers who went to Burgos yesterday expecting to hear the verdicts had to make 11-hour car trips through snowdrifts to get there.

Even when the verdicts are announced, they will not be made public until confirmed by the local government commander, Lt. Gen. Tomas Garcia Rebull, who heads the

defendants' sufficient legal safeguards.



HE LIGHT—A porpoise trained by U.S. Navy, swimming on a light at command from a human.

igon Confirms Report: poises Go Off to War

CON, Dec. 27 (AP).—A spokesman has said that three porpoises from the Naval Undersea Research and Development Center in Hawaii, said he could not confirm this. He declined to say what the porpoises were up to, but did say, "We're in the research and development business, and we are evaluating a program concerning underwater surveillance."

The newspaper said porpoises sent to Vietnam were reported training with a 15-man Navy team conducting top-secret tests in underwater surveillance.

In the "definitely" situation, Soviet II and III "Man-in-the-Sea" programs, a porpoise named Tuffy carried mail, tools and other equipment to submarines on signal.

Tuffy recovered a Regulus missile cradle in 1965, after locating it by the sound of a (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

House Cites 30% Rise in Infiltration of South

By Marney Marder

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP).—The House of Representatives today cited a 30 percent rise in infiltration of the South Vietnamese war at the top of its accomplishments during the last two years.

White House officials emphasized that it is significant in U.S. policy in Indochina is its long-term trend over the next two years, implying that any flare-up in the fighting would be short range and surmountable.

North Vietnamese infiltration was described yesterday as "the highest it has been in two years," although it was noted that the infiltration rate was always higher at this time of year, during the dry season.

Some Are Replacements

Some of the new manpower and supplies being infiltrated can be counted as replacements for losses suffered as a result of allied operations in Cambodia earlier this year.

It will be several more weeks before the full significance of the infiltration can be assessed, the official said, although it is roughly about 30 percent above what it was last year at this time.

President Nixon, on Dec. 10 gave special attention to infiltration levels. He warned that he would order the bombing of military targets in North Vietnam if its forces, by infiltration, acquired the "capacity to increase the level of fighting in South Vietnam."

Five days later, Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird seemingly took the opposite tack, telling a news conference that "the rates of infiltration for this year will be somewhat below the rates of infiltration for last year."

No Conflict Seen

A Defense Department official said yesterday that "there is no conflict between the two—they are talking about two different things."

Mr. Laird, the Pentagon official said, was talking about "arrivals" at the end of the infiltration routes heading from North Vietnam through Laos to Cambodia and South Vietnam. The President and the anonymous White House official yesterday were talking about "movements in the (infiltration) pipeline, all of whom won't arrive this year" at their destination.

Soviet-Egyptian Communiqué Demands Pullback by Israel

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Dec. 27 (NYT).—The Soviet Union and Egypt agreed to conclude long-range trade and economic cooperation agreements, the communiqué said.

The statement said that "special attention" was given to the situation in the Middle East. Although the Egyptian leaders have said that Cairo will agree to an extension of the current cease-fire only if Israel declares a firm timetable of withdrawal from the occupied lands, the communiqué did not contain any ultimatum or threats.

But it did indicate Egypt's impatience with the continued occupation of its and other Arab states' lands, which is, in effect, formalized by the cease-fire, which will expire on Feb. 5.

As expected, Israel and the United States were blamed for the current crisis.

It said that both sides agreed that "Israel's policy, which creates obstacles to the mission of Ambassador [Gunnar V.] Jarring, special representative of UN Secretary-General U Thant, prevents peace from being achieved in the Middle East and is an open challenge to world public opinion."

Aggravation of Danger

Continuation of the present situation leads to an aggravation of the danger to world peace," the communiqué said.

The stress in the statement was on the need to fulfill completely the UN Security Council resolution of Nov. 22, 1967, which includes a call for complete withdrawal of Israel from occupied territory.

"The only way to achieve a fair and lasting peace in the Middle East is by full implementation of the Security Council's resolution of Nov. 22, 1967, withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories as well as implementation of the UN resolutions concerning the legitimate rights of the Palestinian peoples," the communiqué said.

The Soviet and Egyptian sides also indicated that they would limit peace efforts to the UN framework.

Peace Efforts Backed

The communiqué said that they "reaffirmed their support for efforts made in and outside the UN and aimed at achieving a peaceful settlement in the Middle East in accordance with the Security Council resolution."

Although Soviet Defense Minister Andrei A. Grechko and Egyptian War Minister Mahmoud Fawzi took part in the talks, and the question of stepped-up Soviet arms to Egypt as believed to have been discussed, the communiqué said nothing about defense aid, except in general terms.

The Soviet Union will further aid and support the Arab peoples in their struggle for the liberation of occupied territories and for the establishment of a just peace in the Middle East," it said.

No details were given of the trade and economic agreements except to say that the two countries decided to conclude "long-term agreements in the field of trade and economic cooperation."

The Sabry delegation was one of many being dispatched from Cairo to explain the Egyptian position and to mobilize world opinion behind it.

The general tone was apparently meant to convey a sense of goodwill and flexibility on the Egyptian side, together with impatience with the continued occupation of Arab territory.

\$1 1/2 Billion More Urged In Israeli Aid

Sen. Jackson Sees Need for 1972

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (NYT).—Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D. Wash., sponsor of a \$500-million military credit for Israel about to be approved by Congress, has forecast that Israel will need an equivalent amount in 1972.

Administration sources said that Israeli officials had already informed Washington that as much as \$300 million in credits in the fiscal year starting next June 30 would be needed. But they said they had not heard a figure as high as Sen. Jackson gave.

Without going into detail, Sen. Jackson asserted that "Israel's immediate crisis requirement for the next fiscal year (1972) will at least equal the \$300-million credit extended this year. Unless some relatively inexpensive method to suppress SAM missiles is discovered, which seems unlikely, grant aid for certain items will be needed."

Finds Israel Weaker

The senator, reporting on a trip to Israel last month, said that the Egyptian missile buildup along the Suez Canal since the Aug. 7 ceasefire had left Israel in a weaker position militarily.

Nonetheless, he asserted, "the Israelis are in a good military position to hold the Bar-Lev line" on the east bank of the canal and "the deployments of armored units in the Sinai are well positioned to prevent a crossing of the canal" by Egyptian forces.

In a report to Sen. John C. Stennis, D. Miss., chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, released last week, Sen. Jackson took issue with the Nixon administration approach to the Middle East peace negotiations.

The United States, he asserted, should be more wary of Soviet tactics and assume that the Soviet Union is interested in exploiting Arab-Israeli differences and will resist, rather than support, peace-making efforts.

"If there were no Arab-Israeli conflict," the senator's 22-page report stated, "the Soviet Union would not have been so interested in the Middle East. The flagrant exploitation of the tragic conflict between Arabs and Jews ranks high among the cynical designs of Russia's post-war policy."

Sinai Proposal

"We should assume," Sen. Jackson said in his conclusion, "that for the foreseeable future the search for a stable peace in the Middle East will be resisted, rather than supported, by Soviet policy." Reopening the Suez Canal, the senator said, "is to the Soviets a matter of top priority, a fact which may partly explain their encouragement of the Egyptian war of attrition against Israeli forces along the Bar-Lev line."

One requirement of an ultimate peace settlement, on the "total demilitarization" of the Sinai peninsula. This is necessary, his report said, to insure the physical security of Israel by reducing the proximity of any military threat from Egypt.

Equally important, he contended, was U.S. support for Israeli demands for "defensible borders" once Arab-Israeli negotiations get under way.

The Jackson report specifically called for the administration to "drop" earlier proposals for Israel to give up all but "insubstantial" portions of the Arab territory it captured in 1967, as part of a territorial settlement with the Arabs.

This proposal, made public by Secretary of State William P. Rogers in December, 1969, has been known as the "Rogers formula."

At a news conference Wednesday, Mr. Rogers sidestepped a direct question on whether it remained government policy, evidently to avoid offending Israel at a time when Washington hopes the Israelis are about to return to the Middle East negotiations.

U.S. Scientists Urge Top Priority For ABM Limit

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (WP).—The Federation of American Scientists recommended yesterday that the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) work to limit anti-ballistic missile development regardless of any other impasse.

"ABMs," the scientist said, "are the single most important system affecting strategic stability." They reasoned that only with anti-missile missiles can the Russians cancel the threat posed by America's undersea Polaris force.

Should a complete ABM ban prove impossible, the federation urged compromise. One plan would be to allow both nations to defend their national capitals with the high-acceleration, nuclear-tipped rockets.

Another might be a freeze on existing ABM deployment. A third compromise would allow the 64 ABM sites now ringing Moscow to remain in place while the United States goes ahead with Safeguard I—the plan to defend two U.S. Minuteman bases with anti-missile missiles.

The spokesman said no men were sighted in the water, although it was believed the ship, the Ragny, carried a crew of 37. Three ships were speeding to the scene about 600 miles (960 km) east-southeast of New York.



TOGETHER—Kidnapped West German consul Eugen Beihl with wife and daughter as he arrived in Biarritz, France, Saturday. He was released by his abductors Friday.

Consul Reunited With Family

Beihl 'Never Saw the Faces' Of His Basque Kidnappers

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Dec. 27 (Reuters).—Eugen Beihl, the West German consul here who was freed Friday by Basque nationalists, returned to San Sebastian yesterday after being reunited with his wife and daughter in Biarritz, France.

At a press conference after he

Brazil Makes New Offer to Kidnappers

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 27 (AP).—The Brazilian government announced yesterday that it was willing to liberate a total of 64 political prisoners in exchange for freedom of Swiss Ambassador Giovanni Bucher.

But it stood firm on its previous rejection of 13 names, and asked the terrorists to propose another list of 13 to substitute them.

An announcement, signed by Justice Minister Alfredo Buzaid, said the 13 new names must meet the government conditions for release. These conditions, specified when Brazil rejected some of the 70 names submitted by the terrorists, included conviction or pending charges of homicide and participation in other kidnappings.

Some Want to Stay

The announcement also repeated the government's intention to respect the desire of prisoners on the list who did not wish to leave the country.

On Thursday, the Army Ministry released statements signed by three prisoners on the list, saying they preferred to remain in jail.

The terrorists, who have held the Swiss ambassador captive for nearly three weeks, in demanding the liberation of the 70 political prisoners as ransom for the diplomat's release, asked that they be flown to Algeria, Chile or Mexico, after which they promised to release the ambassador unharmed.

The government replied it was willing to release only 51 of the 70. The other 19, it said, were either unwilling to go, or in jail on charges of homicide or involvement in other kidnappings.

The terrorists, in reply, agreed to exchange the names of only six of the 19. They remained adamant on the remaining 13. Saturday's note from the government repeated its determination not to release those 13. But it indicated the government's willingness to negotiate by substituting others.

French Newsman

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 27 (UPI).—The director of the Agence France-Presse news agency in Brazil, François Pelon, departed yesterday for Paris, he was suddenly surrounded by strange men with machine guns as he was about to put his car in the garage.

He arrived in Paris today. He had received a communiqué from the kidnappers and allegedly had not immediately turned it over to police.

Rescuers Rush To Broken Ship

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP).—A Finnish tanker was spotted broken in half but still afloat in heavy seas in the Atlantic Ocean today by two U.S. Coast Guard aircraft.

A Coast Guard spokesman said about 20 crewmen were sighted on the stern section and appeared to be "in good shape."

The spokesman said no men were sighted in the water, although it was believed the ship, the Ragny, carried a crew of 37.

Three ships were speeding to the scene about 600 miles (960 km) east-southeast of New York.

Snow, Cold Grip Europe, Even in South

LONDON, Dec. 27 (Reuters).—Much of Europe shivered under a blanket of snow today to the delight of skiers and the dismay of motorists.

Parts of the Mediterranean coast of Spain saw their first snow in 15 years and in Genoa, Italy's largest port, ships were docked in white.

Places more used to snow, including France and Britain, suffered cold snaps after a white Christmas, with blocked roads and in some places disrupted rail travel.

Skiers were heartened by the cold snaps, and heavy snowfalls were reported in Austrian resorts. But in some Swiss resorts, below-average snowfalls worried so far this winter are worrying hotel owners. The worst befell skiers in Britain, where snow lies almost everywhere except by a freak, on the ski slopes of Scotland.

Snow up to eight inches deep was reported in nearby Kent. The weather played havoc with what little public transport runs over the holiday. As many stations passed, they shivered for up to 90 minutes waiting for trains, a railway spokesman said.

At least seven people have died in a cold wave that hit all of France. Three tramps were found frozen to death in Brittany, where temperatures have plunged to 22 degrees Fahrenheit. In Marseilles, three people died in accidents involving gas leaks, while at Montluçon, in central France, a young man died and a girl with him was found unconscious after they parked their car and left the motor running and the heater on.

France had a white holiday as far south as Avignon and Marseilles, making this the coldest Christmas season since 1961. A thick blanket of snow covered most of Sweden. Subfreezing weather and snow also hit Denmark over the weekend.

The weather was warmer in southern Italy but heavy rains caused minor floods near Rome and flash floods hit parts of Sicily.

Temperatures in Moscow plunged to around 5 degrees today.

In Austria, heavy snow fell in Carinthia, Styria and parts of east Tyrol early today. The snow, coming from the south, delayed traffic and drivers had to fit chains to the wheels of their vehicles to negotiate some of the mountain passes.

In Stockholm, the temperature dropped today to 22 degrees, making this the coldest Christmas season since 1961. A thick blanket of snow covered most of Sweden. Subfreezing weather and snow also hit Denmark over the weekend.

The diplomat told television viewers how on Dec. 1 he was suddenly surrounded by strange men with machine guns as he was about to put his car in the garage.

He said his captors made it clear such action was necessary to arouse the Basque people. Earlier, they had told him the kidnapping was in connection with the trial of the 16 Basque nationalists in Burgos, he said.

The abduction

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The two men, Peter Kruse and André Chambrun, employed by the Second West German television network, said it was impossible to give any details of their short captivity except that "we have been in Spain."

Meanwhile, in Madrid, the West German government said it did not pay any ransom for the release of Mr. Beihl. A spokesman of the West German Embassy also denied reports that his government appealed to the Spanish government to show clemency to the 16 accused in the trial in Burgos.

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In Statements to Court

Jews in Soviet Hijack Trial Affirmed Wish to Go to Israel

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Dec. 27 (NYT).—Leningrad sources made available to Western newsmen tonight an account of the final statements made by the 11 defendants in the hijacking trial last week before they heard the court's verdict. Two of them, Mark Y. Dymshits and Eduard S. Kuznetsov, received death sentences. The nine others got prison camp terms ranging from 4 to 15 years.

The final statements, which were written down from memory by friends and relatives of the accused who were in court, indicated that none of the defendants denied taking part in the plan to hijack a one-engine plane and fly it to Sweden, but all expressed shock at the harsh sentences asked by the prosecutor—which were accepted by the judge—since the group was arrested on June 15 before it ever got aboard the plane.

The Jews in the group had sought without success to get permission to emigrate to Israel and to their relatives' statements most of them regretted their desire.

Kuznetsov told the court that "I had no intention of bringing harm to the Soviet Union."

"I only wanted to live in Israel. I didn't consider as a hostile political act a possible request for political asylum," he said. The defendants were tried for treason in seeking to flee the country, but Kuznetsov said he only considered himself "partly guilty" of the charges.

"Extremely Harsh"

Dymshits, a former pilot who planned to take over the controls of the plane, said he thought the death sentences asked by the prosecutor "was excessively harsh."

He said that if he hadn't been barred from work as a pilot he probably would not have sought to flee the country.

"We," the group of defendants, are people of different backgrounds," Dymshits was reported to have said. "Many of us met only on the last day. It is comforting to know that we did not lose our human qualities here, and did not start biting each other like spiders in a jar."

The longest reported "final word" was by Silva Zalmanson, the 27-year-old wife of Kuznetsov. She received a ten-year camp sentence.

She said that "Soviet law must not regard as treason a desire to live in another country. I am convinced that according to the law, it would be necessary to bring to court those who illegally have flouted our right to live where we want."

"Let the court take note of the fact that if we had been permitted to leave, there would not have been this 'criminal plot,'" she said.

"Israel is a country with which we Jews are connected spiritually and historically. I hope that the government of the U.S.S.R. will soon decide this question positively," she said.

"I wished to live there as a family, to work. I would not have been involved in politics. My whole interest in politics is contained in the simple wish to emigrate. I do not doubt for a minute that sometime I shall emigrate and live in Israel. This dream, sanctified by two thousand years of hope, will never leave me. Next year in Jerusalem! And now I repeat:

"If I forget you, Jerusalem, let my right hand wither and fall."

The two non-Jews in the group were Alexander Murzhenko and Yuri F. Fyodorov. Fyodorov, who received a 15-year sentence, said he could not understand why Kuznetsov was singled out with Dymshits to receive the death sentence.

Anatoly Altman, who received a

12-year sentence, asked the court not to give the death sentence to Dymshits and Kuznetsov, give a minimal term to a man, the only woman in the group, the only woman in the group.

"Today, on the day a fate is decided, it is so painful to me: I express a wish that I will visit Israel, you today my greetings occasion, my land, Sholem, peace be with you, Israel," he said.

The final statements, which were written down from memory by friends and relatives of the accused who were in court, indicated that none of the defendants denied taking part in the plan to hijack a one-engine plane and fly it to Sweden, but all expressed shock at the harsh sentences asked by the prosecutor—which were accepted by the judge—since the group was arrested on June 15 before it ever got aboard the plane.

The Jews in the group had sought without success to get permission to emigrate to Israel and to their relatives' statements most of them regretted their desire.

Kuznetsov told the court that "I had no intention of bringing harm to the Soviet Union."

"I only wanted to live in Israel. I didn't consider as a hostile political act a possible request for political asylum," he said. The defendants were tried for treason in seeking to flee the country, but Kuznetsov said he only considered himself "partly guilty" of the charges.

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Arabs Cut Off Ban of French Jet Engines

BEIRUT, Dec. 27 (NYT).—A 14-year-old Arab ban on the French makers of jet engines for the Mirage fighter plane has been lifted.

Mohammed Mahjoub, the commissioner-general of the Arab Republic of Syria, has announced that the company, Société Nationale d'Etudes et de Construction de Moteurs d'Aviation (SNECMA), had submitted documents proving that it had severed all dealings with Israel.

The decision to remove SNECMA from the Arab blacklist was taken yesterday by the conference here of heads of boycott offices in Arab countries.

SNECMA manufactures the jet engines for Dassault, the makers of the Mirages. Dassault and all its subsidiaries were blacklisted in 1956 when the company sold the first Mirage to Israel. The move highlighted Franco-Israeli military cooperation in the wake of the Suez war that year, Israel had joined France and Britain in an attack against Egypt.

Boycott officers here today declined to say, however, if allowing SNECMA to operate in Arab countries meant that the Dassault company has also been removed from the blacklist.

Informed sources here pointed out that the Arab ban on the Mirages had not been enforced fully because of special considerations bearing on Arab armament requirements. As early as 1964, an Arab summit conference allowed Lebanon to buy Mirage fighter planes with Arab League funds allocated to help strengthen Lebanon's military defenses.

The Arab boycott of Dassault was set aside by Libya last year when the regime of Col. Moammar Kasbiy concluded a deal with France for purchasing 110 Mirage fighter planes.

The formality of lifting the ban on the Mirages had been expected since the late French President Charles de Gaulle enforced an embargo, after the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, on the delivery of 60 Mirages which had been manufactured for Israel. In December, 1968, De Gaulle imposed a ban on the export of spare parts for Mirages already in use by the Israelis.

The general tone was apparently meant to convey a sense of goodwill and flexibility on the Egyptian side, together with impatience with the continued occupation of Arab territory.

The Sabry delegation was one of many being dispatched from Cairo to explain the Egyptian position and to mobilize world opinion behind it.

The Jackson report specifically called for the administration to "drop" earlier proposals for Israel to give up all but "insubstantial" portions of the Arab territory it captured in 1967, as part of a territorial settlement with the Arabs.

This proposal, made public by Secretary of State William P. Rogers in December, 1969, has been known as the "Rogers formula."

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Article 64-A

The Soviet Union has responded to the worldwide expressions of horror over the death penalties which followed the first Leningrad trials by charging that "Zionist circles" have been "whipping up a new fit of anti-Soviet hysteria." That, in the complex reactions to the case, the particularly Zionist emotions over the "ingathering of the exiles" played a part is undeniable. So, too, have the circumstances surrounding the Soviet attitude toward the Middle East as a whole.

But the imposition of death sentences on Jews accused of trying to flee the Soviet Union by conspiring to hijack a plane produced a revulsion in quarters far removed from any hint of Israeli influence—in the French and British Communist parties, for example. And, in a curious way, the breadth and intensity of the protest against the operations of the Soviet judicial system are a tribute to the changed position of the Soviet Union in the eyes of the world.

No one was particularly surprised when the Stalinist purges killed off many to the accompaniment of allegations of Zionist cosmopolitanism. But today, even after the campaign against dissident intellectuals, even after the intervention in Czechoslovakia, it was a shock to find a Soviet court regarding an attempt to flee abroad as treasonable, and deserving a capital penalty.

It brought a new recognition that the Soviet Union has its own Berlin wall in Article 64-A of the criminal code; that, just as those who man the wall will shoot down any who seek to overleap it, so the Soviet

courts will punish with death those who infringe that article. Both are at once the symbols and the hard facts of the closed society; both stand for the painful truth that the Communist system, which purports to be founded on an intellectual acceptance of certain political and economic precepts, in reality has reverted to the feudal concept that the serf is bound to the land.

This concept is repulsive to those voluntary societies which regard both immigration and emigration as human rights, conditional, perhaps, but nevertheless rights. And when the enforcement of an essentially feudal idea has overtones of darker medievalness, when it is accompanied by reminders that it was the Russian secret police which concocted the fraud of the "Protocols of the Elders of Zion," and that it was the Russian pogroms that prefigured Dachau, and that it was Stalin who made his version of the Protocols the excuse for eliminating those whose conduct did not accord with Kremlin policy, the repulsion deepens.

Hijacking a plane is an international crime. Conspiracy to hijack a plane is surely a domestic offense. But when the death penalty is imposed upon convicted conspirators who were not trying to get a free ride, or to escape legitimate penalties for crimes committed at home, but simply because it was the only way in which they could leave one country for another, the hysteria does not lie in the protests, but in the penalty. Those on trial before the world are not the defendants in Leningrad, but the Russian prosecutors who are applying Article 64-A.

Civilian Control of the Military

The commander in chief of all the armed forces of the United States is always a civilian, the President. The secretary of defense, the President's deputy in charge of the armed forces, is a civilian, too. There is nothing accidental, or sentimental, either, about this arrangement. It simply reflects recognition of a basic fact of political life—that civilian control of the military is essential to the maintenance of a free society. Defense Secretary Melvin Laird deserves the warmest commendation for his understanding of this fact and for his prompt action to reorganize military intelligence under civilian control in response to charges that the Army has undertaken a vast program of surveillance of public officials as well as private citizens.

It is no derogation of the military to say that it must always be kept subordinate to civilian authority; and it entails no want of appreciation for the indispensable role the armed forces play in the defense of freedom. But that role is best discharged by total abstention from political affairs.

That this fact should have been forgotten, or temporarily blurred, by the Army is profoundly disquieting. The allegations that military snipers presumed to keep tabs on political leaders, journalists and other civilians who were critical of prevailing governmental policies suggest that military leaders have gotten shockingly out of touch with their own great traditions. Official sur-

veillance of political dissent is always dangerous, even when it is undertaken by civilian agencies. It has an inescapably chilling effect on the exercise of First Amendment freedoms—particularly on the right of expression and the right of association. And this operates to thwart self-government by depriving those in authority of the challenges which promote efficiency and bring about the correction of official error.

But surveillance of political dissent by the military is the most chilling of all because the military possesses such overwhelming physical power. It used to be an American tradition to avoid all but the most minute armies in peacetime; that distrust of military power grew out of an awareness that all power tends to be self-aggrandizing. But a minute army is a luxury not compatible with the realities of the contemporary world. The United States is obliged today to maintain a great military establishment. It can afford to do so, however, only if it confines that establishment resolutely to its appropriate purposes.

No doubt Secretary Laird has a firm grasp on the importance of civilian control of the military, gleaned from his career in the House of Representatives. The reorganization he has ordered must amount to more than mere window-dressing. It must genuinely serve to put the men in uniform in their proper relation to civilian authority.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Prisoner Issue

Secretary of State Rogers spoke to the point in describing as a "contemptible maneuver" Hanoi's action in summoning representatives of Sen. Kennedy and Fulbright to Paris and handing them a previously known list of American war prisoners.

This propaganda charade, which has boomeranged badly, undoubtedly was designed to publicize further North Vietnam's increasing compliance over the past year with some requirements of international law, not only in releasing lists of prisoners, but in permitting more mail and packages to reach them. The move backfired in part because it aroused false hopes that new names would be released. More important, it failed because it could not divert attention from Hanoi's continuing refusal to comply with other, more important aspects of international law.

Despite claims of "lenient and humane" treatment of American POWs, North Vietnam continues to insist that they are "war criminals" not covered by the Geneva convention, which Hanoi has signed. Hanoi's purpose, which Secretary Rogers rightly described as inhuman and barbaric, undoubtedly is to exploit American concern about the prisoners to force American withdrawal from Vietnam. The effect has been precisely

the opposite. Substantial support for President Nixon's Vietnam policies has been generated in the United States and abroad by the vigorous campaign mounted by the administration since March, 1969, to publicize the plight of the prisoners. Recognition of this development undoubtedly accounts for Hanoi's improved behavior on the POW issue. But much more remains to be done.

In addition to the 339 POWs Hanoi has listed as still in its hands, information is needed on more than two dozen others who have been reported as captives in North Vietnam, and another 81 reportedly captured in South Vietnam and Laos. Furthermore, Hanoi's cooperation is needed in determining the fate of more than 1,000 Americans listed by Washington as missing in action in North Vietnam, South Vietnam and Laos.

Far more important, Hanoi has refused to release seriously ill prisoners or to permit neutral inspection of its POW camps, as required by the Geneva convention. Denials of mistreatment are no substitute for impartial testimony when there are reports alleging that torture has reduced some prisoners to shattered wrecks and that many others suffer from inadequate diet, lack of exercise and a degree of isolation that verges on solitary confinement.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

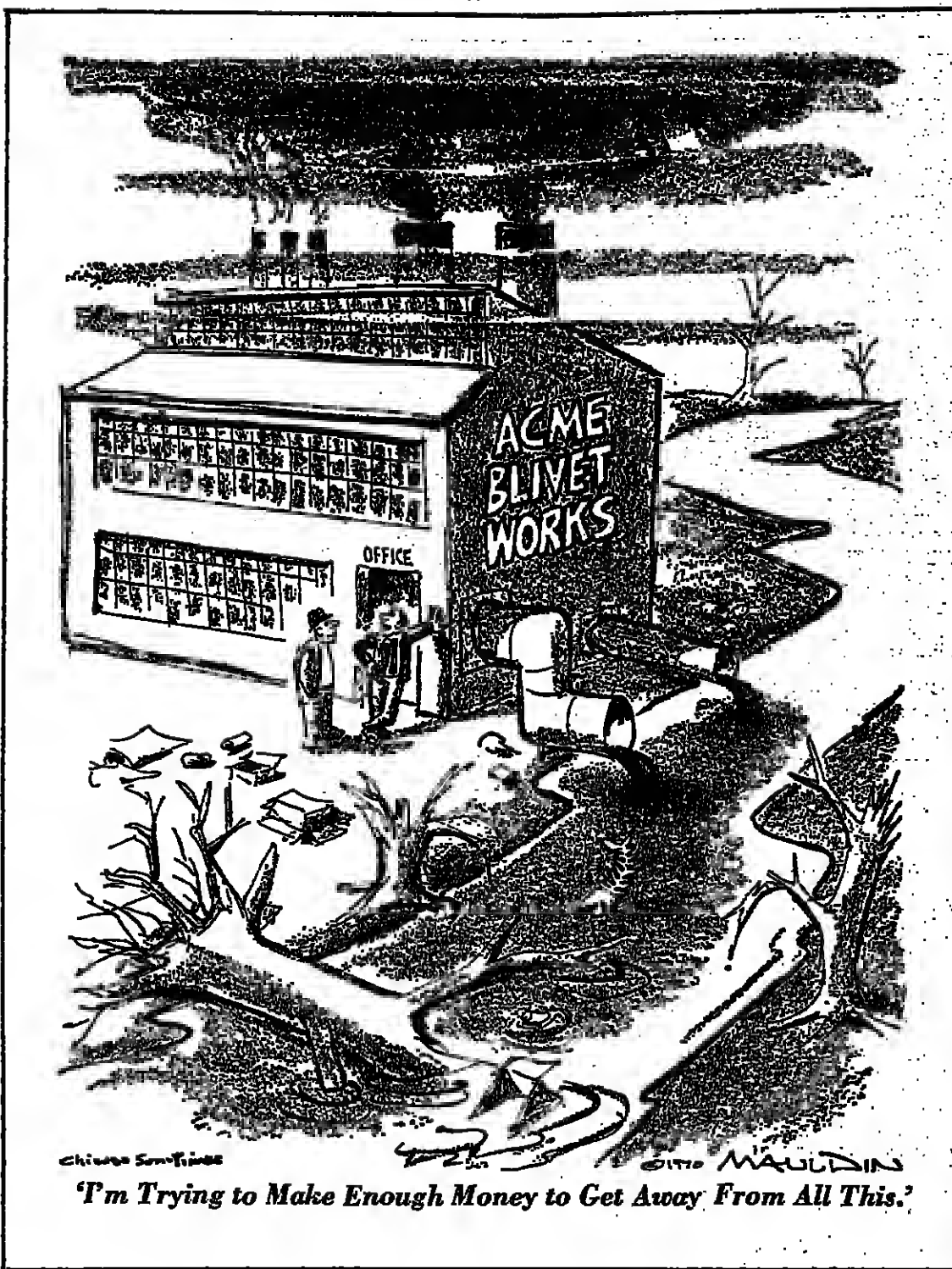
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 23, 1895
SAN SALVADOR—The garrison of Sonsonate revolted during a drill under somewhat remarkable circumstances. Colonel Rivera ordered his regiment to form a hollow square. One of the soldiers dropped his rifle. Upon the colonel's order, he was gagged and tied to a tree and literally whipped to death. One of his comrades then shouted "Viva la revolucion." The men then fell upon Colonel Rivera and other officers, and placed them in a line and shot them dead.

Fifty Years Ago

December 23, 1920
DUBLIN—Seventeen persons, including two women, were killed in Ireland during the holidays. Six Sinn Féin men and a policeman were shot dead in a raid by Crown forces in the early hours of the morning in a large mansion in County Limerick, a martial law area. Dublin Castle has also given out the following list of Sinn Féin destruction in the last year: Court-houses destroyed, 89; policemen killed, 173; soldiers killed, 54; messengers robbed, 331.



The New Style in Cairo

By James Reston

CAIRO.—President Sadat of the United Arab Republic has already changed the tone of political life in Cairo. He is very bitter about Israel; sarcastic about "the Jews" haggling for territory, but, unlike Nasser, he talks primarily about "Egypt" and seems to waste little time dreaming about a vast Arab empire.

This is no Nasser, but he seems self-confident, active and calm. There is something startling, almost intimidating, about his appearance. He has falcon eyes, a dark callus in the middle of his forehead from years of praying with head to the ground. He is tall and lean, dresses in immaculate dark suits and solid ties like Spiro Agnew, smokes a pipe and speaks fluent English, Persian and German, which he mastered during long periods of enforced meditation in jail.

Things looked rather miffy for him when he took over at the death of his famous predecessor, but the word in the Western embassies here is that he has made the transition in good form, and is doing sensible things, like bolstering about the drains and sanitation of Cairo, a subject that has been rather neglected for a couple of hundred years.

It may be that, like Mrs. Meir in Israel, he remembers too much ever to make concessions for peace. He dwells at great length on the tortures of unhappiness in the wars, remembering precisely the date of every big air raid, the number of Phantoms, how many tons of bombs they carry and what each raid cost in money and lives.

Quiet in Manner

One has the impression that, in a pinch, he might be rather generous with other nations' territory, but he is clearly not the sort of man one would choose as a diplomatic adversary. He speaks very quietly, except for occasional volcanic flashes about "the Jews," which he quickly changes to "the Israelis," but even his sharpest criticism of the United States is made rather sadly.

He has actually been in touch with President Nixon much more than is generally realized. He has exchanged letters with him within the last couple of weeks, sent other messages to the White House through other Arab leaders, had a long talk with Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Elliot Richardson when Richardson was here for the Nasser funeral, and is expected to receive a private visitor from the Nixon administration some time in the near future.

So the style and emphasis of the Sadat administration, if not the policies or priorities, are different. He did not move into Nasser's presidential residence but into an elegant mansion in the Giza section of Cairo along the Nile, a couple of blocks from the new Sheraton Hotel and one block from the Soviet Embassy.

One of the many tragic elements in the Arab-Israeli conflict is that the leaders on both sides seem to be convinced the United States and the Soviet Union are giving their respective clients all the military and political support they desire and that somehow both Israel and Egypt are the victims of big-power politics.

Truth Is Distorted

There is, of course, something to this, but both sides tend to distort the truth. President Sadat, for example, is convinced that Golda Meir can order Phantoms to the telephone, like groceries, and get

them delivered immediately and free.

The fact that Mrs. Meir has made a life career out of negotiating for every sparkling either isn't known by Sadat or is ignored. Meanwhile, of course, Mrs. Meir is convinced the Soviets give Egypt all the military and political support it wants and wishes Washington would do the same for her.

There isn't a shred of evidence here that the Jarring talks are going to produce an accommodation with Sadat any more than they did with Nasser, and there isn't much evidence either that the people are howling for war. In fact, both here and in Israel, so far as a visitor can judge, nobody is tired of the cease-fire, and Sadat said nothing in our talk that could be interpreted as a threat of shooting again when it ends on Feb. 5.

In short, the situation seems impossible but not necessarily fatal. Sadat has convinced himself that Egypt, with the help of the Soviet SAM-2 ground-to-air missiles, has neutralized Israel's air power over

central Egypt and that this may restore the military balance indefinitely.

He is not, however, prepared to make any of the major concessions Israel wants in order to withdraw Israeli troops from Egyptian soil. They are to get out all the way and then there will be peace but not even then normal diplomatic relations.

So the stalemate is likely to go on for a very long while. For Sadat the issue is honor, for Mrs. Meir it is the survival of Israel and even of the continuity of the Jewish people. About the only new thing is that there is very little talk here now about "driving the Jews into the sea" and very little talk in Israel of "teaching Cairo a lesson" with Phantoms over Cairo.

Cairo is still plastered with posters of President Nasser and with sandbags around the entrances of some official buildings, but the posters are fading, and the sandbags are leaking, and the president doesn't sound like an avenger but is saying terrible things in a much nicer way.

Lining Up Against the Future

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—The crisis in Spain exposed as fallacious the trial of Basque extremists indicates that the Franco regime is tottering and that when the sick old generalissimo goes there is likely to be a struggle for real power no matter who inherits the formal succession.

The sad thing is that the United States, in advance of this inevitable struggle, is seen by a powerful group of forces including the youth, the universities, the liberals, the intellectuals and large segments of the church and business as a right-wing influence committed to supporting the most reactionary solution.

This is especially tragic because it surely cannot be the intended U.S. position. Nevertheless, it is a fact. During a visit to Spain six months ago I talked with many opposition representatives, including former cabinet ministers, ambassadors, professors, liberal monarchists, avowed Communists, students, workers and priests.

They disagreed with one another on almost everything except their dislike for Franco and their insistence that American Ambassador Robert Hill and his staff were such outright regime supporters that it was impossible for the opposition to have any contacts with them.

This is the sad truth as Spain prepares for a time of troubles when the attempt is made to continue Francoism without Franco, a virtual impossibility because, as a Jesuit priest told me: "There are no valid institutions in Spain. Franco is the only institution, and most of those who back him today would not back his successors tomorrow."

Postwar Coldness

After World War II Washington was in the van of those wanting to quarantine Franco and then, a few years later, led those who wished to attract Spain out of isolation. In each instance America was too enthusiastic, and in the latter case it is likely to pay for that excess of zeal.

I do not agree of U.S. bases in Spain is needless and who fail to see the useful relationship between

American nuclear submarines and the eastern Mediterranean balance of power. But I do agree that Washington should display more interest in encouraging the pressures for freedom in Spain.

Right now the whole spectrum of opposition sees America as helping a dying dictatorship to survive and thereby hindering development of modern constitutional, parliamentary, industrial and trade union relationships and, moreover, separation of church and state, which so many Catholic priests desire.

It was little less than idiotic that Secretary of State Rogers refused when visiting Madrid last spring, to see the opposition leaders who had asked for an audience. The men who wished to talk to the secretary were internationally eminent and included Franco's own former ambassador to Washington. West German Foreign Minister Scheel had only recently received precisely the same group when he was in Spain.

American diplomacy has been myopic on Spain and allows a reasonable military desire for base rights to obscure everything else. This is particularly shortsighted because the Spanish regime is doomed and more than half the population is under 30 and unnecessarily anti-American.

Linked to Past

We seem glued to the past rather than seeking to move with the future, backing vestigial fascism against the masses and against a church fed up with obscurantism, an army fed up with corruption, a business community fed up with inefficiency and an intellectual community fed up with lack of freedom.

Both our diplomacy and our propaganda seem miscast. Representatives of the student junta at Madrid's huge university told me: "The majority of students and youth throughout the country are strongly against American policy. If America keeps helping Franco it makes it more difficult for a peaceful opposition take-over and encourages ultimate violence." I quarrel less with U.S. policy

Does a Soviet Threat Exist? An Eye on the Bear

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON.—President Nixon now has made a formal pledge that "given a similar approach by our ally, the United States will maintain and improve its own forces in Europe and will not reduce them unless there is reciprocal action by our adversaries."

The NATO allies, to whom the pledge was made at the Brussels ministerial meeting, have promised to raise their contributions to the joint defense by around \$1 billion over five years.

The President has made the pledge but he will have to persuade Congress to sustain it. Sen. Mike Mansfield, who has tried to force both the Nixon and Johnson administrations to trim the U.S. forces in NATO by a "substantial" amount, now threatens to attack next year's Pentagon budget. And although the European allies have promised additional financial aid, the offer is far from what many of Mansfield's supporters want. A battle between the executive and the legislative branches thus is shaping up for next year.

The reasons for this are legion: the balance-of-payments loss involved in sustaining U.S. troops in Europe, the desire to transfer resources to domestic needs, the feeling that the Europeans should do much more. But there is something else, too: a form of reactionism which combines those reasons with a disbelief that there really is much danger of a Soviet attack in Europe and that those who say there is are bogged in the thinking of the cold war.

Fulbright Among Them

How many members of Congress feel this way is impossible to tell. But that the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, J. William Fulbright, does is beyond doubt. In this respect the transcript of hearings last May, June and July, not made public until Nov. 23, on American commitments in Europe, is illuminating.

Allowance may be made, of course, in reading the following excerpts, for Fulbright's use of the leading-question technique to draw out opinions of witnesses. Nonetheless, the senator's own view of the East-West relationship in Europe comes through clearly and it is important to understand it. The following May 25 exchange between Fulbright and Gen. David A. Burchinal, deputy commander in chief, U.S. Forces in Europe, helps illuminate Fulbright's thinking:

"Burchinal: As a military man looking at the security problems in Europe, I think that the size of the U.S. commitment to our security in Europe is about what is required today to maintain the stability that we have had for the past 21 years. I look out our air base, and I think that rather than we doing less, it is essential that they do more to maintain this in the years ahead after 1970."

Fulbright: Then you feel that a greater effort and more troops and planes should be maintained? Burchinal: Not necessarily more troops, Senator, but certainly more equipment, more rapid rate of replacement of the forces—this kind of qualitative improvement. I think the numbers probably would hold.

Fulbright: Is this because you

assume the Russians are becoming a greater threat?

Burchinal: The capability of Soviet forces and the Warsaw forces certainly has increased qualitatively and in some respects quantitatively over the last years and it is today a significant threat in terms of capability, military operations.

Fulbright: On what do you base your judgment that the Russians are determined to overrun Western Europe?

Burchinal: I don't recall in that judgment, sir.

Fulbright: Well, then, I just assumed you made that. What is your purpose of your—

Burchinal: I say they have capability of conducting very large military operations with forces they and the Warsaw maintain across the Iron Curtain.

Fulbright: What do you think their objective other than just creating their influence, trade? Is that any different in your view, our efforts to increase our influence and trade in Europe?

Burchinal: I think there is benign than ours. I am not sure, I see them, at least I think, moving astride the pipelines, oil pipelines from the Middle East and North Africa we have the statement by the Libyan regime that were it in interests to do so they would cut off the supply of oil to Western Europe.

There followed a discussion of the number of tanks available NATO and the Warsaw Pact, discussion in which Gen. J. Polk, commander in chief of U.S. Army in Europe, was involved. Fulbright: What difference it makes if they have four times 20 tanks as many tanks as we have? If we have nuclear war it really nullifies the tanks, eral.

Polk: No, I don't believe it. Fulbright: If you have in weapons I don't think the tactical is so far off the but we will assume it, without having to testify about it, th have some, we will say, 6,000 they have 6,000; if there serious movement of Russian into Western Europe, and would use them [nuclear war] what difference does it make we have tanks?

Fulbright: (later) ... If a try like Russia, with tanks exist, made a determined line that it seems inconceivable that we wouldn't use nuclear on or vice versa ... I believe there seems to be great significance attached to fact that they have more, and I assume, you will be a for more tanks. But I can't that they are very pertinent relevant to what the probab are with a war with Russia.

Before Brussels Act

All this was said months before the NATO ministers approved Brussels a document called 70 as the basic allied defense for the decade. The document is that military strength, at some point to parity with the Warsaw Pact, is the only way to avoid negotiations with the Communists, and that the kind of defense involved continues to be flexible response instituted U.S. by President Kennedy.

Flexible response means enough conventional arms, including tanks, and manpower including U.S. troops, to give American President a choice between surrender and clear war should there ever Communist attack in force. It means a force would produce "pause" its sponsors hope rather than lead automatic nuclear war, no one can to so far, at least, this doctrine been part of a successful debt to any overt Communist move.

But such issues, Fulbright dictated, do not interest him. point, evident from the above that the idea of an attack is sense today and that, even occurred, nuclear war is the response.

Next year, when the NATO issue comes before Congress, shall see how many members this new version of neo-isolationism.

dential ants Get Guard

Service Plans
on During '71

hard Halloran

ON, Dec. 27 (UPI).—Service, whose possibility is safeguarding is preparing to execution to presidential nomination conven-

assassination of Sen. Kennedy in 1963, the ad protection only for st. That year, the guarding some candi- the conventions and nominees until the

for the 1972 cam- r, envision taking on es perhaps as early 1971. While the final been decided, sources e indicated that it shortly after a candi- a formal announce-

McGovern, D., S.D., that he will announce early in 1971. An- expected to announce Edmund S. Muskie, o is widely considered mer for his party's nomination.

mes Secret. however, will not the names of officials. While a public might deter attacks, the sources said, those officials un- be regarded as un-

on of the Secret Ser- vices began with the of President Kennedy 1963. It has been lated by the climate and unrest that has the nation over the

Service has grown 00 special agents at President Kennedy's today. The greater ar, has been in pro- cess, while a smaller one into the number signed to counter- ber investigations.

the newly formed lective Service, which "White House police ok on the guarding asies here, has about man force in oper- der the supervision Service, which, in of the Treasury De-

ional Authority y for the Secret Ser- protection for presi- is a joint resolu- y Congress in June, r Sen. Kennedy was

Service began its es of Republican and ndicates in 1968 be- ndations and carried residential and vice- miness. Because is r was short, the sen- r men supported by a Federal Bureau of and local police forces, ry of the Treasury, g a special advisory Congress, determines r presidential or vice- randidate eligible for be candidate may de- fectio if he wishes, sional advisory com- es the speaker of the

the majority leader of the siority leader of the ne additional member ther members of the

ra, Others Aid Couple Y. Who Faced Eviction

ORK, Dec. 27 (AP).—Sam and Lili Labelko, an elderly Sida couple rescued last week from being evicted when they moved for them, have a new ally—Frank Sinatra. ger, who heard about how close the Labelkos came heir home, has instructed his New York attorneys to legal problems confronting Mr. Labelko, 85, and Mrs. police learned yesterday.

hile, well-wishers from as far off as Hawaii and Puerto ile, are sending gifts to the couple—\$440 in cash and other presents.

er-eviction came when the couple could not pay a e in their monthly rent of \$68.50. But 53 policemen hat and pressed the money on the reluctant Labelkos, at they have always declined charity.

ateful but still abashed about the gifts, Mr. Labelko alies: "We have money in the bank. Please tell people need any more. God bless them all, and Merry



ONCE MORE, DEAR FRIENDS—The Washington Crossing Historical Society re-enacts Gen. George Washington's crossing of the Delaware River in 1776. Washington, retreating from the British at White Plains, N.Y., withdrew through New Jersey and crossed the river on Christmas Day at what is today Washington's Crossing, Pa.

Lambrakis Death Prober Seized in New Greek Arrests

ATHENS, Dec. 27 (UPI).—Former judge Christos Sartzetakis, in- vestigator in the Lambrakis mur- der case, was arrested on Christ- mas Eve, his family said yesterday.

He was picked up at his pa- rents' home in Selonika at 7 a.m. (1700 GMT) and taken to Athens, they said.

His arrest coincided with that of lawyer Agamemnon Koutsogheor- gas in Athens. Mr. Koutsogheor- gas was the personal lawyer of self- expelled former politician Andreas Papandreu, now living in Can- ada.

(A Reuters report from Athens tonight quoted informed sources as saying that new arrests over Christmas have brought the number of people detained by Greek security authorities over the past month to 90.)

Security authorities gave no reason for the arrests, according to the sources, but they believe most of the arrested men and women may have helped political prisoners to smuggle letters and

other statements out of prison and may have become involved in re- ported escape plots.

Mr. Sartzetakis was dismissed from his post together with 81 other judges in 1968. To carry out the dismissals the government had to suspend the life appointments of the judiciary for three days. The dismissals were unconstitutional but the government said the Council was not competent to judge such cases.

Mr. Sartzetakis, 40, gained world fame when he investigated the death of Communist parliament deputy Gregorios Lambrakis, who died under mysterious circum- stances in 1963.

Greek film director Costas Gavras based his award-winning film "Z" on Mr. Sartzetakis's efforts to prove that Mr. Lambrakis, who died of head injuries after being hit by a small vehicle, actually was murdered by right-wing thugs.

The perpetrators of the attack against Mr. Lambrakis, including the police officers who commanded the security forces in Selonika, were exposed by Mr. Sartzetakis, tried and sentenced to long prison terms. There were paroled soon after the military takeover of April, 1967.

Coalition Parties In Italy Told: 'Quit Squabbling'

ROME, Dec. 27 (UPI).—Premier Emilio Colombo told the nation to- night that 1971 will not see his center-left coalition government cooperating with the Communist party as a means of staying in power.

What the four parties in his government should do is quit squab- bling among themselves and seek instead to create a climate of peace in which Italy can move forward, Mr. Colombo said in a year-end television message.

"The recent events in Poland and the embarrassed reactions of the Italian Communist party to the ruthless use of violence remind us again, if we needed to be reminded, of the inadvisability of cooperation of the government with the Communist party," he said.

He said the parties that support the government—his own Christian Democrats, the Socialists, Unitarian Socialists and Republicans—should be equally aware "that it does no good to make important decisions if these are continually devalued by exaggerated arguments, by a permanent state of tension that creates a climate of uncertainty."

Saboteurs Attack French Road to Spain

NARBONNE, France, Dec. 27 (UPI).—Saboteurs blew up a con- struction plant on a highway build- ing site near Narbonne Friday night, causing five million francs (nearly \$1 million) worth of damage, police said yesterday.

They theorized that the sabo- teurs attacked the highway because it is intended to facilitate road traffic between France and Spain.

Wallace Discloses He Plans to Wed

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 27 (AP).—Governor-elect George C. Wallace of Alabama said Friday that he plans to marry a 32-year-old divorcee, Cornelia Ellis Snively.

Mr. Wallace, who was a third-party candidate for President in 1968, said no date has been set for his marriage to Mrs. Snively, a niece of former Alabama Governor James E. Folsom.

Mr. Wallace's wife, Lurleen, died in 1968 while she was serving as governor of Ala- bama.

Mrs. Snively is the mother of three children. Mr. Wal- lace, 50, has four children. Friends said they probably will be married before he takes office on Jan. 18.

O'Brien Asserts Nixon Is Highly Vulnerable in '72

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP).—Lawrence F. O'Brien, the Demo- cratic National Chairman, said to- day that President Nixon has been proven exceedingly vulnerable po- litically, and if the Democrats don't regain the White House in 1972 it will be their own fault.

"Richard Nixon is on the verge of becoming the first President since Herbert Hoover to seek re- election and fail," Mr. O'Brien said in a year-end report on the state of the Democratic party.

That state includes a \$63 million debt, none of which was paid off during 1970. But the national chairman said the party operated through the year on a pay-as-you-go basis.

He said Democrats now must make clear whether there is enough interest and support in the national committee "to make it an effective and useful instrument, an organization that can be turned over to our presidential nominee in mid-1972 in confidence that it will help carry him to victory."

Mr. O'Brien said: "The big politi- cal story of 1970 was that Richard Nixon—whom all the pundits had called the consummate politician—was proven exceedingly vulnerable."

"I am now convinced that the Democratic party has a tremendous opportunity to regain the White House in 1972," he said.

Norwegian Slain In Szczecin Riot

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 27 (AP).—A 37-year-old Norwegian was killed in a cross-fire on Dec. 18, when he stepped out of the Swedish consulate in the riot-torn Polish town of Szczecin, according to a press re- port here today.

John Heider Bjorgum, a Gote- borg shipyard worker, went to Poland Dec. 16 to make the last arrangements for the departure of his Polish-born wife, whom he married last summer.

Mrs. Jolanda Bjorgum, living with her parents in a Warsaw suburb, told the tabloid Expressen of her husband's death. He is the first foreigner reported killed in the Polish disturbances.

Selassie Foes Say 500 Died In Air Raid

ERITREAN FRONT ASKS UN TO INVESTIGATE

BEIRUT, Dec. 27 (AP).—The Eritrean Liberation Front claimed yesterday that Ethiopian Air Force jets bombed a city in Eritrea province Christmas Eve and killed 500 persons.

A front statement said the planes strafed the town of Keren 50 miles northwest of Asmara, the provincial capital, and that artillery barrages followed.

The front, which has been waging guerrilla war against Emperor Haile Selassie for several years, said the death toll would rise "be- cause there was a large number of persons wounded."

"Hundreds were left homeless by the bombing and took shelter in churches and mosques," the front statement, issued in Beirut, said. "Many are elderly persons and chil- dren."

The authorities have not taken any measures to bury the dead whose bodies fill the streets or to help the wounded whose screams pierce the sky."

The front's general command appealed in the statement to the United Nations to act urgently and send international investigators to Eritrea.

It also urged journalists to come "to see for themselves the barbaric measures taken by the Ethiopians" and at the same time called on Em- peror Selassie "to have the courage to let them in."

Eritrea is Ethiopia's northern- most province and was an Italian colony until after World War II, when it came under Emperor Selas- sie's control.

The Eritrean guerrillas scored several successes in recent months, including the fatal ambush of an Ethiopian general. This brought a declaration of a state of emergency in the province Dec. 16.

U.S. Commander Protests Shooting At Berlin Wall

BERLIN, Dec. 27 (AP).—The commander of West Berlin's Ameri- can sector protested yesterday the shooting of a refugee as he tried to climb the Communist wall into the city.

The incident took place at mid- night Christmas Eve, Maj. Gen. George M. Seigenthaler 2d described the shooting and apparent wound- ing of the man as a "wanton dis- regard of human life by East Ger- man authorities."

The general added that some of the 40 or 50 shots fired by border guards slammed into the Kreuz- berg district of West Berlin, part of the U.S. sector, thereby further endangering life.

The man apparently was wound- ed and was carried off by an East German People's Army ambulance.

A West Berlin border officer, meanwhile, said that 2,148 West Germans crossed into East Berlin via the Heinrich Heine crossing point on Christmas Day. On Sat- urday 1,050 West German cars with a total of 2,700 persons had crossed into East Berlin by mid-afternoon. These figures are far below those of past years.

Russia to Swap Ships to India

NEW DELHI, Dec. 27 (UPI).—The Soviet Union pledged yester- day to furnish India tankers and ships for the first time under a five-year barter trade agreement signed here.

The agreement effective Jan. 1 envisages a 15 percent annual in- crease in trade between the two nations. Annual trade between the two nations at the end of 1970 will reach the record figure of \$440 million.

India will send its first grain- rettes, surgical gloves, cosmetics and machine-made carpets to the Soviet market.

Brussels Theater Burns

BRUSSELS, Dec. 27 (AP).—Fire swept through the Manhattan Theater in downtown Brussels late Friday night, destroying it com- pletely and damaging three neigh- boring hotels. There were injuries only to three firemen—slight smoke poisoning. The blaze began be- hind the stage, a fire brigade of- ficial said. The theater was unoc- cupied. "Hair" was due to open in January at the Manhattan, but it will be delayed.

British Runner Lillian Board Dies at 22, Victim of Cancer

MUNICH, Dec. 27 (UPI).—Blonde Lillian Board, the 22-year-old "golden girl" of British athletics, died yesterday in Munich Univer- sity Clinic, where she had been un- dergoing treatment since Monday for intestinal cancer, a clinic spokesman said.

The shy Olympic medalist arrived in West Germany 50 days ago to treatment to overcome a cancer that British doctors had called in- curable. "Miss Board lapsed into a coma this afternoon and died at 4 p.m. (1900 GMT). Her parents, sister and boyfriend were with her when she died," the spokesman said.

A sprinter who specialized in the 400-meter dash, Miss Board was considered by many to be the most popular athlete in Britain. She was forced out of competition seven months ago by severe back pains. Doctors at first said she could be running again within a year.

But in November the diagnosis was changed to cancer. Doctors called the case hopeless and Miss Board and her parents rushed to the Bavarian village of Rotach- Egern for treatment by Dr. Josef Issels, a controversial specialist who uses what he calls "the natural" method of overcoming cancer.

From his clinic in Rotach-Egern, Dr. Issels said: "When she came to my clinic she was a very, very late case. She had been operat- ed on at the beginning of September and when she arrived at my clinic the tumor had grown further."

Queen Elizabeth and Prime Min- ister Edward Heath sent messages of sympathy to Miss Board's pa- rents in Munich. Tributes for Miss Board's fighting spirit in sports and in illness were issued by major figures in British sports. Marea Hartman, secretary of the British Women's Amateur Athletic Asso- ciation, said \$50,400 donated to a fund to help finance Miss Board's treatment might be earmarked for cancer research.

Pierre Ganier du Fresnois ANGERS, France, Dec. 27 (AP).—French aviation pioneer Pierre Ganier du Fresnois, 88, who, with his brother René built the first French biplane in 1908, died the day before Christmas, it was an- nounced here.

Mr. Ganier du Fresnois was France's oldest licensed pilot. He held certificate No. 106, earned on March 5, 1908. In the early days of heavier-than-air flight, Mr. Ganier du Fresnois participated in many important exploits comparable to those of Louis Blériot, the Wright brothers, and Brazilian lighter-than-air experimenter Alberto Santos Dumont.

He organized air races, and during World War I went on aviation information missions to the United States and many European coun- tries.

Robert Page NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP).—Robert Page, 69, chairman of the executive committee of the Phelps Dodge Corp., died Friday, the cor- poration announced yesterday.

Mr. Page, who was also former president and board chairman of Phelps Dodge, died of acute bron- chitis and cardiac arrest. A gradu- ate of Harvard Law School, he was Phelps Dodge's general counsel before he became president in 1947. He was named chairman of the board in 1967 and later executive committee chairman.

In 1935, he had served as regional director of the Securities and Ex- change Commission. He was also a former director of the Chrysler Corp., Bigelow Sanford Carpet Co. and the Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co.

John Jay Hooker Sr. NASHVILLE, Dec. 27 (UPI).—John Jay Hooker Sr., 67, the Nash- ville lawyer who was the govern- ment's chief special prosecutor in the jury-tampering trial of James R. Hoffa, president of the Inter- national Brotherhood of Team- sters, died at his Franklin, Tenn., home Thursday, apparently of a heart attack.

Mr. Hooker had been preparing to defend Jesse Hill Ford, the no- velist ("The Liberation of Lord Byron Jones") charged with shoot- ing and killing a young Negro sol- dier at the author's home near Humboldt.

Mr. Hooker was active in state politics, and several times had been mentioned as a prospective candi- date for governor. He had been president of the Nashville Bar As- sociation and the Tennessee Bar Association.

21 Die on Brazil Train RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 27 (UPI).—A crowded two-car train crashed at Uberaba in the interior when the locomotive pushing the cars up a hill lost power, railroad officials said. A spokesman Sat- urday night said 21 persons were known to have been killed and at least 31 were injured.

Prague Churches Shut; Fear of Rowdies Cited

PRAGUE, Dec. 27 (AP).—A number of Roman Catholic churches in Prague canceled traditional Christmas Eve masses to avoid possible incidents with drunks and rowdies. Priests gave that expla- nation today for the closing of most of the capital's largest churches Christmas Eve.

Smaller Catholic churches such as St. Adalbert (Vojtek) and St. Jan Nepomuk were jammed beyond capacity with Christmas Eve throngs overflowing onto the snowy outer stairways. Many were young people and couples in their teens and 20s. Catholic and Protestant services were also well attended Christmas day in Prague.

Khrushchev Book To Be Published In Yugoslavia

BELOGRADE, Dec. 27 (UPI).—A Yugoslav publishing house is to publish the controversial memoirs of former Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev, the Belgrade news- paper Politika said yesterday.

The book, "Khrushchev Remem- bers," is already being translated into Serbo-Croat, Politika said. The Otokar Kersavran publishing house of Rijeka declined to comment of- ficially, but Politika said the com- pany has bought the exclusiv- publishing rights for Yugoslavia from Little Brown and Co. of Bos- ton.

Mr. Khrushchev has described his alleged reminiscences as "fabri- cation," but many experts describe the reminiscences as authentic.

Solzhenitsyn Slapped in Writers' Rules

MOSCOW, Dec. 27 (UPI).—The Kremlin has spelled out what it expects of poets and writers in restrictive terms, taking another swipe at "that renegade," Alexan- der Solzhenitsyn, in the process.

Yesterday major morning news- papers, representing the Com- munist party, the army and other main elements of Soviet power, ran discourses on the function of literature that carried this mes- sage: accentuate the positive.

"Western critics of our literature are especially irritated over its convincing and optimistic char- acter and they would like to see it criticize the socialist system," said the army newspaper Red Star.

"That is why they raise such a hue and cry over A. Solzheni- tyn, that renegade, the author of lampoons after a Soviet propa- ganda anti-Soviet scribbles, sell the labor and heroic deeds of our people and make good food for anti-Communism."

Mr. Solzhenitsyn won this year's Nobel Literature Prize for his novels on Stalin-era prison camps and for "The Cancer Ward," which depicts the struggles of an indi- vidual in a totalitarian society. "Cancer Ward" and "The First Circle" are legally not available in the Soviet Union.

Soviet Envoy Recalled After Oslo Incidents

OSLO, Dec. 27 (AP).—A Soviet diplomat left here by air for Mos- cow today after a crashing experi- ence. Reports differed on just how many crates counselor G.K. Ivanov—the Soviet Union's second- ranking diplomat in Norway—had after a Christmas party.

Witnesses claimed that casual- ties during Mr. Ivanov's car trip included at least ten parked autos, a lampost and a wall. But a Soviet Embassy spokesman main- tained that Mr. Ivanov "only hit two cars and one house."

If his wife's still talking to him, chances are he talked to Homerica.

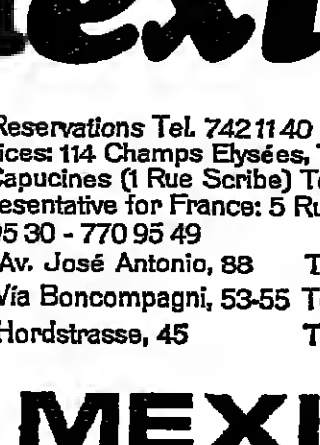
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McCormack to Retire

House Undergoing Changing of Guard

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON (NYT).—In the ceremonial manner beloved by politicians, the changing of the guard is taking place in the House of Representatives—but no one is quite sure what the new guard will bring to a tradition-bound institution that is feeling the winds of reform.

Within the next few days, John W. McCormack, the Irish politician from South Boston, will bang his gavel for the last time on the speaker's desk. At the age of 79, he is stepping down as speaker, retiring from a political life that began 50 years ago when he was first elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

For nearly nine years, the surprisingly energetic Rep. McCormack has ruled over the House—longer continuous service than any of his predecessors. For all the private criticism of his stewardship—and there has been considerable among the liberals in his closing years—the words of praise and gifts that were lavished on him day after day by his colleagues were a sincere tribute to a man who had contributed much in his 42 years in the House.

In part, the tributes reflected the deep-grained reverence in the House for "The Speaker"—after the President, the most powerful elected official in the government. More than many of his predecessors, Rep. McCormack ruled over the House with the impartial voice that is expected from the speaker. In his case it was sometimes enlivened by a glint of Irish humor.

Beyond His Time

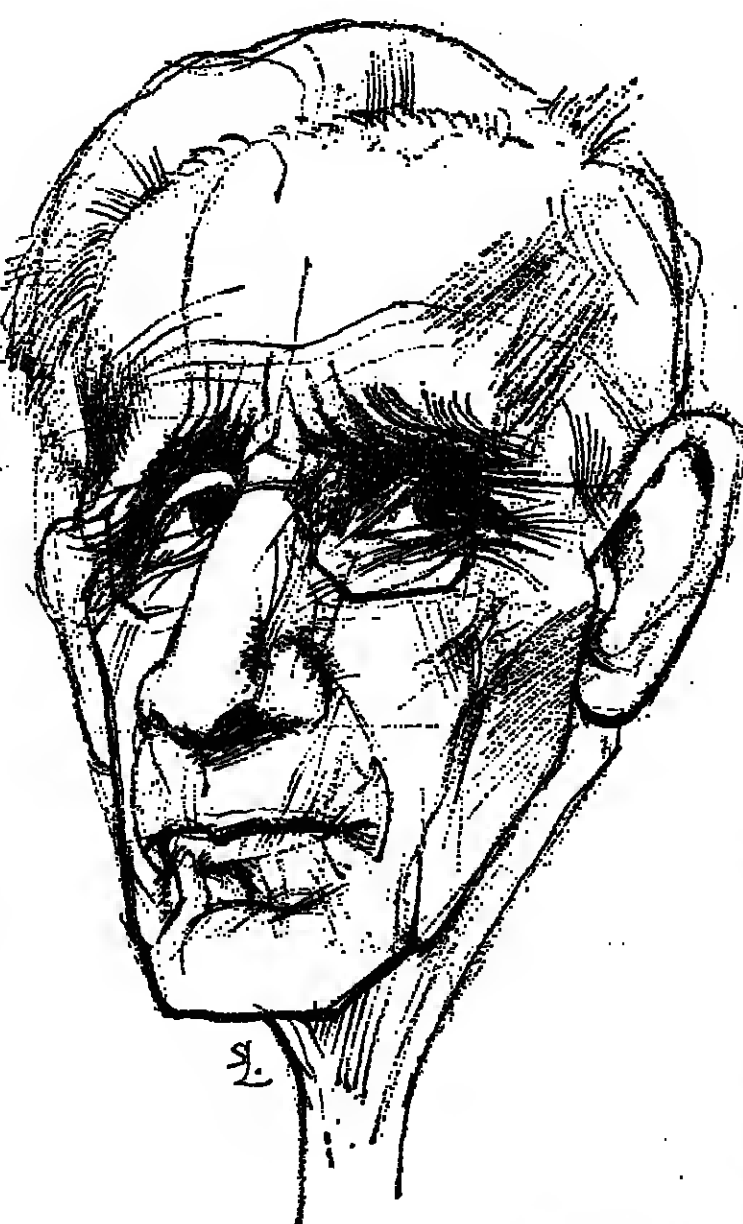
If there was a political tragedy to Rep. McCormack's career, it was that, like so many politicians, he served beyond his time. In an age when nuclear weapons have completely changed military equations, he harked back to Pearl Harbor

every time he spoke on the defense budget. When his party was hard pressed at the polls, as in 1968, he was bewildered that the voters would turn on a party that had given them Social Security a quarter of a century before. At a time when Vietnam had become the predominant issue, Rep. McCormack brought up to believe that the President is virtually infallible when it comes to foreign policy, stifled any debate on the war. But most of all in his final years he lost touch with the younger generation of congressmen and became a symbol of the heavy hand of seniority that was weighing down the House.

This restive and frustrated younger generation undoubtedly gained strength in the November elections. Some of the senior members of the establishment ruled over by Rep. McCormack were defeated, men such as George H. Fallon, chairman of the Public Works Committee, and Samuel N. Friedman, chairman of the House Administration Committee. According to an analysis by the influential National Committee for an Effective Congress, the "peace forces" in the House probably will pick up 12 to 15 votes in the new Congress. On general domestic issues, the bipartisan liberals have gained 15 to 20 votes. And within the Democratic caucus, which may become the ultimate power center within the House, the reform forces can count on at least 25 recruits.

Albert of Oklahoma

But despite this tilt of strength toward the younger generation, there still remains a question whether the speaker's departure will mean that the grip of the older establishment will be broken. He undoubtedly will be succeeded by Carl Albert of Oklahoma, the present majority leader. In principle that should mean some change. At 62, Rep. Albert is somewhat more energetic than Rep. McCormack and decidedly more sympathetic to the complaints of the younger generation that something must be done to break the stranglehold of the seniority system. He is also less



Retiring Speaker of the House John W. McCormack.

reverent of the presidency, which means that Rep. Albert probably will strike a more partisan role than Rep. McCormack, who came to regard himself as the patriarchal parliamentarian of the House.

But in his political upbringing, Rep. Albert was cast from the same political mold as Rep. McCormack—a mold carved by the late Speaker Sam Rayburn, who tapped the two men as his protégés. With that background, combined with what many of his colleagues regard as a certain indecisiveness, there is considerable question in the younger generation over whether Rep. Albert will be a strong voice for change in the House. As one young Democratic reformer put it: "Carl is an attractive small boat without a rudder."

If there is to be a rudder

guiding the course of the Albert speakership, it will probably come from the new majority leader. For that post a four-way race has developed between two Democratic liberals—James C. O'Hara of Michigan and Morris K. Udall of Arizona—and two establishment moderates—Hale Boggs of Louisiana, presently the Democratic whip, and B. P. Sisk of California. At this point, none of the four appears to be within striking distance of the necessary 128 votes, although the liberal candidates appear to have the numerical edge. Should either Rep. Udall or Rep. O'Hara be elected, the House would probably change course gradually toward a more assertive, liberal position. But with either Rep. Boggs or Rep. Sisk, there probably would not be much change from the course set by Speaker McCormack.

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON (NYT).—In July of 1969, at an airport stop in Guam at the start of a five-nation tour of the Far East, President Nixon told newsmen of his hope that in the future America's Asian allies could play a much greater role in their own defense.

Mr. Nixon said that, while the United States would continue to meet its commitments in Asia, the time was past when it could or should permit its friends there to become so dependent that America could be dragged into future Vietnam. The United States will assist its friends, but neither dictate to them nor assume the principal burden of providing troops for their defense.

The words the President spoke that day have come to be known as the Nixon Doctrine. In government offices from Washington to Bangkok, officials ever since have been trying to figure out how the principle would translate in practice.

Cutback in Japan

In Tokyo last week, another piece of the puzzle fell into place when the United States formally announced plans for the rapid withdrawal of 19,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen from Japan—nearly one-third of the American military presence there. Also, by midsummer, according to separate announcements, U.S. Nixon administration will withdraw more than 250,000 troops from South Vietnam, 20,000 from South Korea, 16,000 from Thailand, 6,000 from the Philippines and 5,000 from Okinawa.

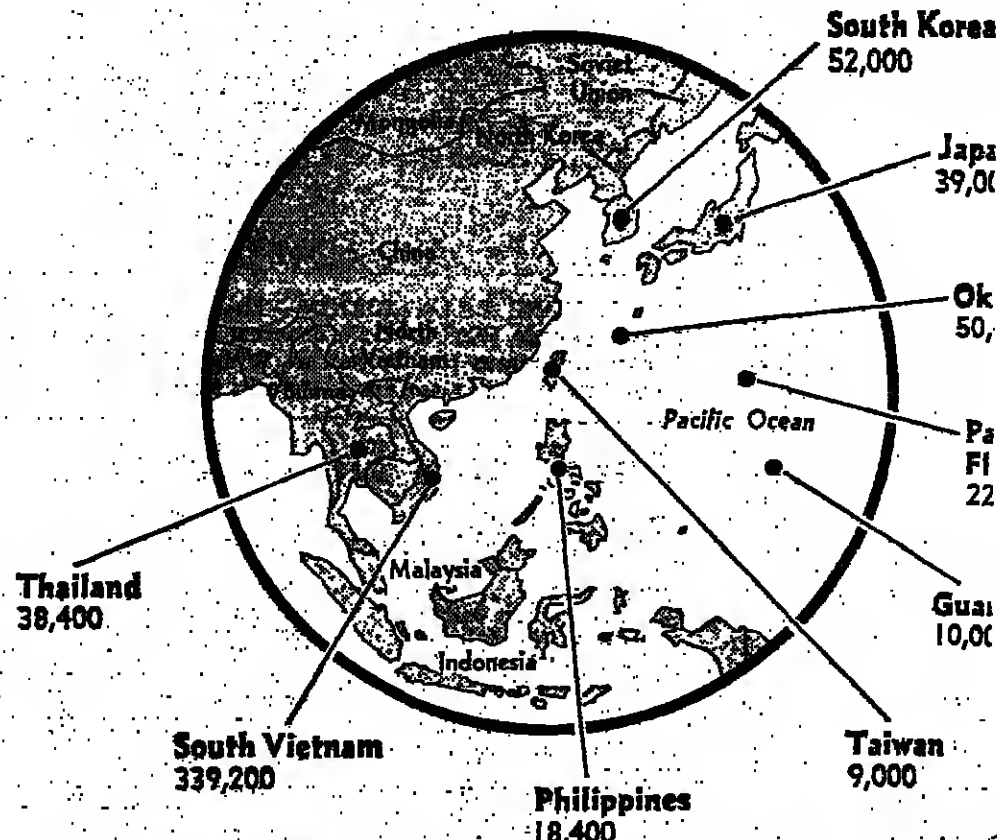
And that is not the last of it, by a long shot. Planners claim that the Vietnam force will shrink to an essentially advisory group of somewhere between 30,000 and 100,000 men probably by the summer of 1972. And they say the much smaller American garrisons elsewhere in the Far East will continue to shrink as well.

Last summer, when word reached Seoul that the United States would withdraw nearly a third of its 64,000 troops, the government was shaken, and a mass cabinet resignation was threatened at one point. The Korean reaction is understandable in that South Korea seems genuinely to fear another attack from North Korea and worries lest the withdrawal of one of the two American infantry

Nixon Doctrine Still Hazy

Asians Uneasy Over GI Cuts

United States Troops in Asia and the Pacific



The United States last week announced plans for withdrawal of 12,000 troops from Japan. The move was part of the so-called Nixon Doctrine, which calls for reducing American forces in Asia and the Pacific (see map) and having the countries involved "play a much greater role in their own defense."

divisions there might signal weakness to the North.

In contrast, Japan took similar news last week with outward calm. The Japanese, in fact, joined the United States in a statement of mutual assurance that "the essential elements of the U.S. deterrent posture will not be significantly affected."

Japan, however, does not feel threatened. So long as American Minuteman and Polar Star missiles remain aimed at the Soviet Union and Communist China, Japanese officials say they are not worried about nuclear blackmail. And even a reduced Seventh Fleet, they say, should be "sufficient to guard against the remote prospect of a conventional invasion of the home islands."

But privately, leaders of several Asian nations express deep concern about the long-range implications of the American

troop disengagement from the Far East. Britain, they note, is virtually out of Asia militarily. Russia is moving its expanded fleet over more actively into Asian waters. China seems to be gradually recuperating from the effects of the "cultural revolution" and continues to plow scarce resources into its nuclear weapons program.

And even Japan, according to some Asian leaders, who cannot forget the not-too-distant past, seems to be listening to a more nationalistic drummer, while its businessmen have come near to achieving the effects of the Asian co-prosperity sphere which earlier served as a trigger for World War II.

Imperialism Doubtful

While these leaders do not predict a return of Japanese military imperialism, many of them fret about the growing

influence of Japanese imperialism in their nations as growing strength of Japanese self-defense forces. These leaders wonder if the Nixon Doctrine is, in fact, a new strategy at putting greater reliance on American allies to defend themselves, or, rather, is simply a device to disguise the gettysburg pressures and inclinations that are propelling the United States back toward traditional European or foreign policy.

In truth, some senior American officials have a quiver about the growing influence of Japanese imperialism in their nations as growing strength of Japanese self-defense forces. These leaders wonder if the Nixon Doctrine is, in fact, a new strategy at putting greater reliance on American allies to defend themselves, or, rather, is simply a device to disguise the gettysburg pressures and inclinations that are propelling the United States back toward traditional European or foreign policy.

Forced Landing and Rescue in Yugoslavia, 1944... a Poignant Story Update

"Every man, he have a hope for his life. Many die before to reach his hope. Me, I have accomplish many thing. I know what it mean not to have freedom. But I have come to freedom. I am nobody now. For while, I was soldier, I fight for what I believe. If no one know what I have done, is all right. Bora Kacarevic, Serb from Yugoslavia, he will know."

By Robert Kistler

IT is Yugoslavia, spring, 1944. The world is at war. But in the green, rolling hills 70 miles south of Belgrade, the morning air is clean. The Serbian high country is quiet. The German patrols are apparently not yet up and about.

Bora Kacarevic, a 28-year-old lieutenant in the Yugoslavian underground, stopped, dead still. He couldn't be certain at first. He strained to hear. Then he heard it. The engine-drum of a plane coming nearer.

By the time Kacarevic caught sight of it through the tangle of forest branches, the plane was almost overhead—an American B-24, the one they called the Liberator.

Two of its four engines were dead, which accounted for the earlier faintness of the drumming, and it was wobbling in the sky like a goose with a fractured wing.

The pilot was obviously aiming for a plowed field about two miles away. Kacarevic and his men broke from their cover on the hill and began the long run toward the apparent crash-landing site.

The Germans, if there were any in the area, would not be far behind. It hadn't been one of Merrill Walker's good days.

Walker and his 10-man crew had taken off before dawn from the Army Air Force base at Lecce, Italy.

Their targets were the rich Ploesti oil fields in Romania, 500 miles away. The 2 a.m. briefing had been routine: Get through the flak, bomb hell out of things, get out.

But the outward calm of the briefing officer hadn't fooled anyone. Every pilot knew this Tuesday's raid was different. There had been rumors for days now that the Allied forces were mounting a major assault of the Continent. The push would have to come soon. It was only a question of where.

And now—June 6, 1944—every available plane from Walker's base had been ordered up to hit the German-held oil reserves in Romania. Later, the date would be known simply as D-Day.

The squadron moved across the Adriatic, Albania, Yugoslavia and, finally, over the Romanian border. The oil fields were

creeping into view and the ack-ack began. Within minutes, the metallic voice of a crewman crackled through Walker's earphones:

"We're hit. Starboard outboard engine." With one engine gone, Walker and his crew continued to target, made their drop without a hitch. The second engine, the left outboard, was hit by flak three minutes later. Moments later, a German fighter splattered the crippled aircraft on a single pass, rupturing a fuel tank.

As the B-24 inched past the Romanian-Yugoslavia border, the crew took a vote: Bail out or try to land. They chose to land.

Force intelligence had reported several "safe" areas in Yugoslavia for downed Allied fliers—patches of territory controlled by the loyalist underground forces of Gen. Draza Mihailovich. However, Walker knew Mihailovich's Chetniks moved around a lot. As Walker braced for the plowed farmland racing up to meet his plane, he hoped to God the intelligence reports had been kept up to date.

Bora Kacarevic was running as hard as he could. From his vantage point, he had seen the Liberator's impact, a gouging retch to earth. Luckily, there had been no fire. No breakup of the fuselage. Perhaps the fuel tanks had been nearly empty.

Since he had parachuted back into his homeland 21 months before, Kacarevic had seen many B-24s burrow back to earth. He knew the crash-landing's life signs, its death-signs.

This time, he told himself, there would surely be survivors. And that meant added worries. For himself. For his men. And for the villagers whose scattered homesteads dotted the surrounding hills.

Downed airmen were a burden, like naked baby birds fallen from the nest. Not that Kacarevic wouldn't see to their safety, medical needs and shelter. It was just that they got in the way of his job.

In the months since he bailed out over Yugoslavia, fresh from a British commando school, his assignment had been to destroy as many bridges, as many lines of German communications, as he and his ragged band of 30 warriors could manage.

Kacarevic had done his job well. Even Mihailovich had said so. But the downed airmen threatened to change all this. The German had already declared a death sentence for any village found to be harboring Allied pilots.

Kacarevic and his men were within 100 yards of the aircraft when German small-arms fire barked to life. While several of his men returned the fire, Kacarevic and a dozen others crawled to the plane and began hacking a "door" in its side. The normal exit had been crimped shut in the crash-landing.

Inside the aircraft, there was near-hysteria. Two of Walker's crew, the

navigator and the engineer, had been injured by flak, then had been pinned in their positions. Their screams mingled with the frantic yells of the others. And, in the midst of it all, Walker heard the chunk... chunk of an ax. "Sure as hell," he thought, "we've put down right in the middle of a German stronghold."

The first head through the "door" belonged to a small man with a big beard and bulging eyes whose chatter and gestures made no sense to the Americans. Finally, not knowing whether they were under arrest or being rescued, Walker and those of his men who were able crawled into the daylight.

What they saw was a ragamuffin band of soldiers dressed in various pieces of uniforms scavenged from various sides in the war. Even their weapons didn't match.

But they worked. The German patrol, somewhat out-gunned, had apparently withdrawn. Through the most basic of English, the Americans were told they were among friends, that they would be safe.

After freeing the two pinned-in crewmen, the Chetniks either unscrewed or destroyed anything on the aircraft of military value. Then, their still-shaken charges in tow, they divided into small groups and disappeared into the hills.

Within minutes, quiet had returned to the farm field. And the plane, like a skeleton picked clean by crows, was left alone.

What followed was a 66-day nightmare that Walker, even now, is hesitant to discuss in much detail. "From the moment they got us out of the plane, until the day we were lifted out, we were on the move: a day in this village, a day in that."

"We slept in barns, in haystacks, on hillsides. Occasionally, we'd meet other small groups of fliers. They were also being moved about by bands of Chetniks."

At first, fear that his own men might be discovered by the Germans so occupied Walker's thoughts that he didn't concern himself about the other groups of fliers. But, as the weeks wore on, it became apparent that these occasional encounters along woodland paths were part of an elaborate hide-and-seek being waged against the Nazis by the slim, young Chetnik lieutenant Walker had seen the day of his crash.

Then one day it struck him: The groups he'd been seeing were never the same. Kacarevic, it turned out, had his native hills literally crawling with allied airmen—270 to be exact.

"He was incredible," Walker recalls. "Among those men were guys with one leg, men half out of their minds and others who were just plain afraid the next day would be their last."

"Somehow Kacarevic managed to acquire medical supplies, food, even cigarettes. Once, he even rounded up our group,

got us into a village with a barber and ran us through a haircut line."

Kacarevic, Walker recalls, rarely seemed aware of any danger. The portrait of the Yugoslav still etched in Walker's mind is of a laughing, carefree young guerrilla officer who spoke English poorly but did his best to keep his charges in good spirits.

"He was a kind of funny guy with a dry sense of humor. He'd come into a barn where we were staying at the moment, kid us about the accommodations, then disappear for two or three days."

When Kacarevic "disappeared," it was usually to the secret airstrip he was building on a nearby mountain plateau.

The airstrip, he knew, was vital if the fliers were ever to leave Yugoslavia alive. He had begun to clear away boulders and trees in March, 1943, using village labor he "bought" for pinches of raw tobacco.

Shortly after Walker's plane went down, Kacarevic—his mounting number of American refugees getting out of hand—decided to press the fliers into his work force. By August, the crude landing strip was complete.

But getting the evacuation under way wasn't easy. Late in July, Kacarevic had radioed Italy that he had under his care almost 200 Allied airmen. It would be much appreciated if someone would fly over and pick them up. No response. "It was simple," Walker remembers. "No one believed him."

Finally a three-man "verification" team—two Army officers and a Navy radio-man—parachuted in to check out Kacarevic's pleas for assistance.

Then, on Aug. 9, 1944, the first of the evacuation planes—under heavy fighter escort—arrived. The rescue took two days. Walker was one who departed the second day.

Like those who'd gone before him, he took off in flight jacket, his boots, and any other clothing useful to the Chetniks, and hid them on the growing pile at the edge of the landing strip.

As Walker boarded the plane, he caught a glimpse of a skinny Chetnik lieutenant standing among the few remaining airmen.

Kacarevic was wearing a "new" Army Air Force jacket.

1944, 1970. Twenty-six years is a long time. To remember.

Merrill L. Walker is now 54. He is a lieutenant on a narcotics detail for the Los Angeles police department. He works out of the Hollywood division.

His family, two sons and a daughter, are grown. He is reasonably content in suburbia. The war in which he fought seems light years away.

Bora Kacarevic is now 56. He lives alone in a 1-1/2-room apartment in Hollywood. One night a week he works as a ticket-taker at a recreation center.

On Sunday mornings, he sweeps out a

barbershop, near Hollywood and Vine, for \$4. It takes him between three and four hours to do the job.

Those hours are the only time he does not find himself thinking of the war, and of his role in it.

In his mind's eye, Bora Kacarevic is a hero. Herpes do not sweep out, barbershops. Not if they value sanity.

Kacarevic is not a poor man. He spent five years on a Detroit assembly line before moving to Los Angeles in 1958, the year he became an American citizen.

(Kacarevic and Walker had a reunion dinner shortly after Kacarevic moved to Los Angeles. Since then they have gotten together occasionally and have kept in touch by telephone.)

Kacarevic lives cheaply and saves his money. His savings passbook shows \$13,000. It is, he says, for his old age. But his future, as well as his present, is a creature of the past. When he speaks

of his homeland, of his years in underground, of the ultimate Communist takeover by Marshal Tito, his eyes you he can "see" every detail.

He will talk for hours, showing military records, letters and historical data at so there should be no doubt: "I am honest man. I have no need of lie."

He'll tell you of his wartime dreams. Of how he worked so hard to come to the United States, and of how he used \$3,000 of his own money to medical supplies and protection for American fliers in his care.

"And then, so many hours later, eyes will soften and the pride will solve—for just a second—and Kacarevic will say:

"What I do for Americans in war, most happy thing in my life. It is all life. But no one knows of Bora Kacarevic what he did."

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ACT NOW—YOUR ENROLLMENT FORM MUST BE MAILED BY MIDNIGHT, THURS., JAN. 14, OR IT CANNOT BE ACCEPTED

One out of two families will have someone in the hospital this year! It could be you—or some beloved member of your family—tomorrow...next week...next month. Sad to say, very few families have anywhere near enough coverage to meet today's soaring hospital costs. These costs have doubled in just a few short years. They are expected to double again in the few years ahead.

Stop for a moment. Think how much a long stay in the hospital will cost you or a loved one. How would you ever pay for costly, but necessary, X-rays, doctor bills, drugs and medicines? What would you do if your pay check stopped, but living expenses kept going on the same as ever? The same rent, phone, food, all the day-to-day expenses that never stop.

What is the average breadwinner to do? We believe we have the answer in our National Home plan that

Pays you \$500.00-a-month tax-free cash whenever you are hospitalized.

What a blessing it is when you know you have \$500.00 cash coming in every month when you go to the hospital. You get your \$500.00-a-month cash—tax-free—as long as you are confined in the hospital. You are covered from the very first day for accidents and from the sixth day for sickness—even for life, if necessary! Most everyone has some insurance or savings to take care of a one to five-day hospital stay. Since we provide lifetime benefits, this "deductible" feature enables us to give you broad coverage at a lower cost than would otherwise be possible.

Now, this low-cost plan from National Home enables you to enjoy this protection at once. Your introductory rate is just 25¢ for the first month's coverage for your entire family. Then, you may continue at National Home's regular low rates.

The added protection you NEED!

All benefits of this \$500.00-a-month plan are paid directly to you, in tax-free cash, in addition to whatever you may receive from your insurance with any other company! Use the money as you see fit—for hospital or doctor bills, mortgage or rent payments, to replace savings—or any necessary, but costly, expenses not covered by other hospital policies.

Everything costs more these days (need we tell you?) and hospital care is certainly no exception! While 7 out of 8 Americans have some hospital insurance, most have found it does not cover all bills that pile up when sickness or accident strikes. That's why National Home developed this low-cost plan that helps you pay hospital costs or other expenses.

We can never cancel your policy!

You can count on this wonderful protection no matter how old you become or how many times you collect from us. Your policy guarantees that we can never cancel your protection for any reason whatsoever. It is Guaranteed Renewable for Life! And that's not all. Suppose you have a growing family—this policy (NH10-669)...

PAYS \$500.00-A-MONTH CASH for each accident or illness. Coverage for accidents begins the very first day in the hospital; sickness coverage begins the sixth day in the hospital.

PAYS \$250.00-A-MONTH CASH for the first three months, when you're 65 or over. And a full \$500.00-A-MONTH CASH thereafter—even for life. Coverage for accidents begins the very first day in the hospital; sickness coverage begins the sixth day in the hospital.

PAYS \$300.00-A-MONTH CASH if a covered child is hospitalized for injury or illness. Coverage for accidents begins the very first day in the hospital; sickness coverage begins the sixth day in the hospital. And the benefits continue for as long as necessary.

PAYS \$2,000.00-A-MONTH CASH when both husband and wife (under age 65) are hospitalized at the same time for accidental injury for as long as both remain in the hospital—even for life, if necessary.

PAYS \$400.00-A-MONTH CASH for a registered nurse at home if your doctor has you hire one within five days following a covered hospital confinement of five days or more.

PAYS up to \$2,000.00 CASH for complete accidental loss of limbs or eyesight.

65 OR OVER? YOU COLLECT IN ADDITION TO MEDICARE BENEFITS

We have designed this plan as a valuable addition to whatever is paid by Medicare—or health insurance you may have with any other company. Remember, all checks will be sent directly to you (not to the doctor or hospital), to give you that "extra" help just when you need it most. Use the tax-free cash any way you see fit. In addition to any benefits you may receive from Medicare, this National Home plan pays you at the rate of \$250.00 a month for the first 3 months, and \$500.00 monthly while hospitalized thereafter...even for life if necessary!

Pays you \$300.00-a-month cash whenever any dependent child is hospitalized.

When you choose Coverage for Children, all your unmarried dependent children from age one month through 18 years are covered, too! What's more, any newborn children you have in the future are covered automatically at the age of one month—at no additional cost to you. And whenever any of your children go to the hospital, this National Home plan pays you at the rate of \$300.00-a-month cash, for as long as necessary. Children are covered for accidents from the first day and for sickness from the sixth day.

Pays you tax-free cash Maternity Benefits, too.

With this plan, you can also collect cash at the rate of \$500.00 a month for every day you are confined to the hospital for pregnancy, childbirth, or even miscarriage. You get this cash, which is yours to use as you see fit, when Coverage for Children and Maternity Benefits have been added to the basic plan. Of course, both parents must be enrolled in this plan for the entire period of pregnancy.

Pays you up to \$4,800.00 cash for a Registered Nurse at Home.

Here's a wonderful "get well" benefit of this National Home plan: You collect cash benefits at the rate of \$100.00 a month when your doctor has you employ a full-time registered nurse within five days after you come home, following a stay in the hospital of five days or more for which benefits were payable. You are paid for the same number of covered days that you were in the hospital—even up to 12 full months!

Double Cash Accident Benefit.

When you and your injured spouse are hospitalized at the same time for an accidental injury, this National Home plan pays you an EXTRAORDINARY DOUBLE CASH BENEFIT. You receive not \$500.00 but \$1,000.00 a month. Your spouse receives not \$500.00 but \$1,000.00 a month. That's \$2,000.00 in cash payments to you every month (when hospitalized after age 65) the day you enter the hospital for as long as you both remain there.

Pays you up to \$2,000.00 cash for these accidental losses...

The accidental loss of limbs or eyesight can be terrible. But if such loss occurs any time within 90 days of the accident, you collect \$1,000.00 for the complete loss of a hand or a foot or the sight of an eye—and \$2,000.00 for loss of two limbs or the sight of both eyes.

Waiver of premium benefit.

Should you—the policyowner—be hospitalized for 3 consecutive weeks or more, this National Home plan will PAY ALL PREMIUMS that come due for you and all Covered Members of your family while you are confined to the hospital beyond the initial 8-week period. And your protection continues just the same as if you were paying the premiums yourself. Then, if you leave the hospital and must return for the same condition before you have resumed full normal activities for 30 days, we will again pay any premiums while you are in the hospital—for the total confinement! This means you pay no premiums, yet your full protection remains in force.

These are the ONLY exclusions!

Your National Home policy covers every kind of sickness or accident except conditions caused by: act of war; any mental disease or

disorder; pregnancy, except as provided under the Maternity Benefit provision; and any sickness or injury you had before the Effective Date of your policy...during the first 2 years only. This last item is a real help if you already have a health problem. If you are sick before you take out this policy, you will even be covered for that condition after the policy has been in effect for 2 years. Meanwhile, of course, every new condition is covered.

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This is the kind of outstanding protection you have read about in Reader's Digest, Parents, National Geographic and other leading publications. The special plans offered by the National Liberty Corporation group of companies are today helping policyowners in all 50 states—and many foreign countries—paying benefits at the rate of more than \$1,500,000.00 a month. In addition, our Company has a RECOMMENDED rating from Best's Insurance Reports, one of the foremost insurance authorities in the nation.

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You never really know how good a policy is until you have to make a claim. That's why we think you'll be interested in what some of our National Home members have to say. Their comments—quoted below—are typical of the hundreds of expressions of appreciation we receive from policyowners every week.

"Received your checks totaling \$585.68 for injury. I appreciated your kindness and promptness in the claim. It certainly came in handy and I had less worries knowing I had this protection. You certainly paid all the benefits stated in the policy without question." Mrs. ANGELA B. HADY, Abbeville, Louisiana

"You folks were very prompt in sending the money when my wife went to the hospital in surgery. Thank you so much." HAROLD DORNBORG, Zanesville, Ohio

"I was more than satisfied with the way my claim was handled. One couldn't ask for better service and the 'get well soon' message was one of the nicest thoughts on your part. I thank you sincerely!" MARGARET LUNDY, Duluth, Minnesota

Outstanding Americans like these Recommend this Coverage.

DR. E. STANLEY JONES, internationally known evangelist, author, missionary statesman: "In offering low-cost health insurance by mail, you are rendering a valuable service to thousands of people who have no other opportunity to avail themselves of such protection. It's reassuring to know that policyowners insured by the National Liberty group are receiving more than \$1,500,000.00 a month in benefits."

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Why you must act before the date shown on your Enrollment Form—just a few days from today.

Why do we give you so little time to enroll in this plan? Because this is a guaranteed enrollment offer, we can open the enrollment only during a limited time period—with a firm deadline for everyone. To provide you with this broad coverage at these rates, we must receive your Enrollment Form during the same period as all the others.

As soon as we receive your Enrollment Form we will rush your policy to you by First Class Mail. When your policy arrives, examine it in the privacy of your own home. It is a very short document and you'll be pleasantly surprised to see there is no fine print! Show it, if you wish, to your doctor, lawyer, insurance agent, or some other trusted advisor.

Here are your low rates.

The following rate chart shows how little it costs after the first month to cover yourself, your spouse and any adult dependent. Naturally, at these low rates, we can issue you only one policy of this type. Each adult, 16 or over, pays the rate shown for his or her age.

Age at Enrollment	Monthly Premium per Adult
16-44	only \$2.95
45-49	only \$3.40
50-54	only \$3.75
55-59	only \$4.35
60-64	only \$5.00
65-69	only \$5.55
70-74	only \$6.00
75-79	only \$6.55
80-84	only \$7.00
85 and over	only \$7.55

Only \$1.55 more per month covers all your unmarried dependent children...from the age of one month through 18 years. Newborn children are covered automatically at the age of one month—at no additional cost. And then if you wish, just add \$1.15 monthly to that, and you're covered for Maternity Benefits, too.

NOTE: The regular monthly premium shown here (for age at time of enrollment) will not automatically increase as you pass from one age bracket to the next. Once you have enrolled in this National Home plan, your rate can never be changed because of how much or how often you collect from us—or because of advanced age—but only if there is a general rate adjustment, up or down, on all policies of this type in your entire state!

Act Now—'Later' May Be Too Late!
Just 25¢ covers you and your family for first month.
TIME IS PRECIOUS! Act quickly. (No salesman will call.) Get your Enrollment Form into the mail today—because once you suffer an accident or sickness, it's TOO LATE to buy protection at any cost. That's why we urge you to act today—before anything unexpected happens.

Medical Costs Skyrocketing!



YOUR QUESTIONS ANSWERED ABOUT THIS NATIONAL HOME PLAN

- How much will I be paid when I go to the hospital?**
You will receive cash at the rate of \$500.00 a month (\$16.67 a day). When you're 65 or over, you collect (in addition to any Medicare benefits) \$250.00 a month for the first 3 months, and \$500.00 monthly while you remain continuously hospitalized thereafter. And you collect cash for an accident even if you're in the hospital for only one day. Coverage for illness begins the sixth day—and benefits are paid to full for as long as you're hospitalized...even for life, if necessary.
- Do you pay me cash when my children go to the hospital?**
You collect cash at the rate of \$300.00 a month whenever any of your children (age 1 month through 18 years) go to the hospital. If Coverage for Children is added to the basic plan, Coverage for accidents begins on the first day—sickness on the sixth day. And if you have a growing family—as soon as any newborn child is one month old, he, too, is covered—automatically...at no additional cost.
- When do I start to collect hospital benefits?**
This new plan (NH10-669) covers you from the very first day for accidents and from the sixth day for sickness—even for life, if necessary! Most everyone has some insurance or savings to take care of a one to five-day hospital stay. Since we provide lifetime benefits, this "deductible" feature enables us to give you broad coverage at a lower cost than would otherwise be possible.
- Will you pay me cash benefits for pregnancy?**
Yes, when Coverage for Children and Maternity Benefits have been added to the basic plan. You collect cash at the rate of \$500.00 a month for pregnancy, childbirth or miscarriage that results in a hospital stay. (Both parents have to be enrolled in this plan for entire pregnancy period.)
- Suppose I'm hospitalized for a long time and can't meet my premium payments?**
If you—the policyowner—are hospitalized for 3 consecutive weeks or more, this plan will PAY ALL PREMIUMS that come due for you and all Covered Members of your family while you are confined to the hospital beyond the initial 8-week period. You aren't expected to pay us back, either.
- Now tell me what's the "catch"—what doesn't my policy cover?**
Get ready for a welcome surprise. Your policy covers everything except conditions caused by: act of war; any mental disease or disorder; pregnancy, except as provided under the Maternity Benefit provision; confinements within a U.S. Government hospital or a nursing or convalescent facility; and any sickness or injury you had before the Effective Date of your policy—but even this last "exclusion" is done away with after you've been a policyowner for only two years. Everything else is definitely covered.
- What are the requirements to enroll in this National Home plan?**
You must not have been refused or had cancelled any health, hospital or life insurance due to reasons of health; and to qualify during this Enrollment Period—you must enroll before midnight of the date shown on the Enrollment Form.
- Besides saving money—are there any other advantages to joining this plan during this Enrollment Period?**
Yes. A very important one is that you don't need to complete a lengthy, detailed application—just the brief Enrollment Form in the corner of this page. Also, during this Enrollment Period there are no extra requirements for eligibility, and no "waivers" or restrictive endorsements can be put on your policy!
- How do I enroll?**
Fill out the brief Enrollment Form and mail it via Air Mail, with just 25¢ in U.S. currency, for the first month's protection for your entire family. Mail to: National Home, Valley Forge, Pa. 19481, U.S.A.

MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE

We will send your National Home policy by mail. Examine it carefully in the privacy of your own home. Show it, if you wish, to your own insurance agent, doctor, lawyer or other trusted advisor. If you decide, for any reason, that you don't want to continue as a member of this plan, return the policy within 15 days of the date you receive it, and we will promptly refund your money. Meanwhile, you will be fully protected while making your decision!

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PRESIDENT
National Home Life Assurance Company

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National Home Life Assurance Company
a division of National Liberty Corporation

Governor William W. Scranton, Chairman of the Board
Adm. Offices: Valley Forge, Pennsylvania

This policy is underwritten by National Home Life Assurance Company, an old line legal reserve company of St. Louis, Missouri. National Home carries full legal reserves for the protection of all policyowners.

Established 1920 - Over 50 Years of Service

HERE'S ALL YOU DO TO RECEIVE YOUR POLICY:

1. Complete this brief Enrollment Form.
2. Cut out along dotted line.
3. Enclose Form in envelope with 25¢ in U.S. currency and send it, via Air Mail, to: National Home, Valley Forge, Pa. 19481, U.S.A.

OFFICIAL ENROLLMENT FORM									
Official Enrollment Form for the Hospitalization Indemnity Plan NATIONAL HOME LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY An Old Line Legal Reserve Company of St. Louis, Missouri ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE: VALLEY FORGE, PENNSYLVANIA 2-1302-5-19									
(Please Print)									
NAME		First		Middle Initial		Last			
ADDRESS									
CITY									
STATE									
ZIP									
DATE OF BIRTH									
AGE									
SEX Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/>									
OCCUPATION									
List all dependents to be covered under this Plan: (DO NOT include name that appears above. Use separate sheet if necessary.)									
NAME (Please Print)		RELATIONSHIP		SEX		DATE OF BIRTH		AGE	
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
<input type="checkbox"/> Check here if you want Coverage for your Children. <input type="checkbox"/> Check here if you want Coverage for your Children and Maternity Benefits.									
I hereby enroll in National Home's Hospital Plan and am enclosing the first month's premium to cover myself and all other Covered Members listed above. To the best of my knowledge and belief neither I nor any person listed above has been refused or had cancelled any health, hospital or life insurance coverage due to reasons of health. I understand that this Policy will become effective when issued and that pre-existing conditions will be covered after two years.									
Signature X		Date		NH10-669 EP 5 (500)					
MAIL THIS ENROLLMENT FORM BEFORE MIDNIGHT, THURS., JAN. 14, 1971									

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**Sales in
\$1,000 High Low Last**

CP	5588	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5589	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5590	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5591	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5592	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5593	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5594	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5595	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5596	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5597	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5598	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5599	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5600	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5601	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5602	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5603	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5604	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5605	127	6	62	61	61
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CP	5607	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5608	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5609	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5610	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5611	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5612	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5613	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5614	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5615	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5616	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5617	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5618	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5619	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5620	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5621	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5622	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5623	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5624	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5625	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5626	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5627	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5628	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5629	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5630	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5631	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5632	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5633	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5634	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5635	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5636	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5637	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5638	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5639	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5640	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5641	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5642	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5643	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5644	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5645	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5646	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5647	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5648	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5649	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5650	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5651	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5652	127	6	62	61	61
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CP	5657	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5658	127	6	62	61	61
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CP	5660	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5661	127	6	62	61	61
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CP	5663	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5664	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5665	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5666	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5667	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5668	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5669	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5670	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5671	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5672	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5673	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5674	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5675	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5676	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5677	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5678	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5679	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5680	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5681	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5682	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5683	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5684	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5685	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5686	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5687	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5688	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5689	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5690	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5691	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5692	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5693	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5694	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5695	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5696	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5697	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5698	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5699	127	6	62	61	61
CP	5700	127	6	62	61	61

trial 5164/7	2	97%	97%	97%
trial 5165/8	57	01%	81%	01%
trial 5166/9	50	01%	81%	01%
trial 5167/0	10	94%	94%	94%
trial 5168/1	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5169/2	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5170/3	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5171/4	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5172/5	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5173/6	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5174/7	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5175/8	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5176/9	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5177/0	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5178/1	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5179/2	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5180/3	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5181/4	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5182/5	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5183/6	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5184/7	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5185/8	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5186/9	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5187/0	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5188/1	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5189/2	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5190/3	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5191/4	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5192/5	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5193/6	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5194/7	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5195/8	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5196/9	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5197/0	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5198/1	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5199/2	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5200/3	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5201/4	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5202/5	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5203/6	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5204/7	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5205/8	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5206/9	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5207/0	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5208/1	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5209/2	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5210/3	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5211/4	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5212/5	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5213/6	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5214/7	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5215/8	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5216/9	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5217/0	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5218/1	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5219/2	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5220/3	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5221/4	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5222/5	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5223/6	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5224/7	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5225/8	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5226/9	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5227/0	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5228/1	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5229/2	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5230/3	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5231/4	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5232/5	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5233/6	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5234/7	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5235/8	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5236/9	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5237/0	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5238/1	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5239/2	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5240/3	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5241/4	2	94%	94%	94%
trial 5242/5	2	94		

- * This issue will offer a comprehensive wrap-up of the 1970 highs and lows for every stock listed on both the New York and American Stock Exchanges.
- * This end-of-Year stock wrap-up and expectancies for 1971 will give extra mileage to recruitment advertisements appearing on the same day in this special section.
- * To place your recruitment advertisement, please contact your local representative.

Closing prices of the week's trading

[illegible]

ASKED	1970	April 22	1970
4.13	4.18	April 29	1970
		April 30	1970

Jan. 14	1.52	1.12	May 6	1.85	1.74	1.80
Jan. 15	1.50	1.24	May 7	1.85	1.78	1.80
Jan. 22	1.50	1.31	May 13	1.87	1.78	1.81
Jan. 29	1.48	1.32	May 20	1.87	1.78	1.81
Feb. 5	1.47	1.32	May 27	1.87	1.78	1.81
Feb. 12	1.47	1.32	May 31	1.87	1.78	1.81
Feb. 19	1.47	1.32	June 3	1.87	1.78	1.81
Feb. 26	1.47	1.32	June 10	1.87	1.78	1.81
Mar. 5	1.47	1.32	June 17	1.87	1.78	1.81
Mar. 12	1.47	1.32	June 24	1.87	1.78	1.81
Mar. 19	1.47	1.32	June 30	1.87	1.78	1.81
Mar. 26	1.47	1.32	July 7	1.87	1.78	1.81
Mar. 31	1.47	1.32	July 14	1.87	1.78	1.81
Apr. 7	1.47	1.32	July 21	1.87	1.78	1.81
Apr. 14	1.47	1.32	July 28	1.87	1.78	1.81
Apr. 21	1.47	1.32	Aug. 4	1.87	1.78	1.81
Apr. 28	1.47	1.32	Aug. 11	1.87	1.78	1.81
May 5	1.47	1.32	Aug. 18	1.87	1.78	1.81
May 12	1.47	1.32	Aug. 25	1.87	1.78	1.81
May 19	1.47	1.32	Sept. 1	1.87	1.78	1.81
May 26	1.47	1.32	Sept. 8	1.87	1.78	1.81
May 31	1.47	1.32	Sept. 15	1.87	1.78	1.81
June 7	1.47	1.32	Sept. 22	1.87	1.78	1.81
June 14	1.47	1.32	Sept. 29	1.87	1.78	1.81
June 21	1.47	1.32	Oct. 6	1.87	1.78	1.81
June 28	1.47	1.32	Oct. 13	1.87	1.78	1.81
July 5	1.47	1.32	Oct. 20	1.87	1.78	1.81
July 12	1.47	1.32	Oct. 27	1.87	1.78	1.81
July 19	1.47	1.32	Nov. 3	1.87	1.78	1.81
July 26	1.47	1.32	Nov. 10	1.87	1.78	1.81
July 31	1.47	1.32	Nov. 17	1.87	1.78	1.81
Aug. 7	1.47	1.32	Nov. 24	1.87	1.78	1.81
Aug. 14	1.47	1.32	Dec. 1	1.87	1.78	1.81
Aug. 21	1.47	1.32	Dec. 8	1.87	1.78	1.81
Aug. 28	1.47	1.32	Dec. 15	1.87	1.78	1.81
Sept. 4	1.47	1.32	Dec. 22	1.87	1.78	1.81
Sept. 11	1.47	1.32	Dec. 29	1.87	1.78	1.81
Sept. 18	1.47	1.32	Jan. 5	1.87	1.78	1.81
Sept. 25	1.47	1.32	Jan. 12	1.87	1.78	1.81
Sept. 30	1.47	1.32	Jan. 19	1.87	1.78	1.81
Oct. 7	1.47	1.32	Jan. 26	1.87	1.78	1.81
Oct. 14	1.47	1.32	Feb. 2	1.87	1.78	1.81
Oct. 21	1.47	1.32	Feb. 9	1.87	1.78	1.81
Oct. 28	1.47	1.32	Feb. 16	1.87	1.78	1.81
Nov. 4	1.47	1.32	Feb. 23	1.87	1.78	1.81
Nov. 11	1.47	1.32	Feb. 30	1.87	1.78	1.81
Nov. 18	1.47	1.32	Mar. 6	1.87	1.78	1.81
Nov. 25	1.47	1.32	Mar. 13	1.87	1.78	1.81
Dec. 2	1.47	1.32	Mar. 20	1.87	1.78	1.81
Dec. 9	1.47	1.32	Mar. 27	1.87	1.78	1.81
Dec. 16	1.47	1.32	Apr. 3	1.87	1.78	1.81
Dec. 23	1.47	1.32	Apr. 10	1.87	1.78	1.81
Dec. 30	1.47	1.32	Apr. 17	1.87	1.78	1.81
Jan. 6	1.47	1.32	Apr. 24	1.87	1.78	1.81
Jan. 13	1.47	1.32	Apr. 30	1.87	1.78	1.81
Jan. 20	1.47	1.32	May 7	1.87	1.78	1.81
Jan. 27	1.47	1.32	May 14	1.87	1.78	1.81
Feb. 3	1.47	1.32	May 21	1.87	1.78	1.81
Feb. 10	1.47	1.32	May 28	1.87	1.78	1.81
Feb. 17	1.47	1.32	May 31	1.87	1.78	1.81
Feb. 24	1.47	1.32	June 4	1.87	1.78	1.81
Feb. 28	1.47	1.32	June 11	1.87	1.78	1.81
Mar. 6	1.47	1.32	June 18	1.87	1.78	1.81
Mar. 13	1.47	1.32	June 25	1.87	1.78	1.81
Mar. 20	1.47	1.32	June 30	1.87	1.78	1.81
Mar. 27	1.47	1.32	July 7	1.87	1.78	1.81
Mar. 31	1.47	1.32	July 14	1.87	1.78	1.81
Apr. 3	1.47	1.32	July 21	1.87	1.78	1.81
Apr. 10	1.47	1.32	July 28	1.87	1.78	1.81
Apr. 17	1.47	1.32	Aug. 4	1.87	1.78	1.81
Apr. 24	1.47	1.32	Aug. 11	1.87	1.78	1.81
Apr. 30	1.47	1.32	Aug. 18	1.87	1.78	1.81
May 7	1.47	1.32	Aug. 25	1.87	1.78	1.81
May 14	1.47	1.32	Sept. 1	1.87	1.78	1.81
May 21	1.47	1.32	Sept. 8	1.87	1.78	1.81
May 28	1.47	1.32	Sept. 15	1.87	1.78	1.81
May 31	1.47	1.32	Sept. 22	1.87	1.78	1.81
June 4	1.47	1.32	Sept. 29	1.87	1.78	1.81
June 11	1.47	1.32	Oct. 6	1.87	1.78	1.81
June 18	1.47	1.32	Oct. 13	1.87	1.78	1.81
June 25	1.47	1.32	Oct. 20	1.87	1.78	1.81
June 30	1.47	1.32	Oct. 27	1.87	1.78	1.81
July 7	1.47	1.32	Nov. 3	1.87	1.78	1.81
July 14	1.47	1.32	Nov. 10	1.87	1.78	1.81
July 21	1.47	1.32	Nov. 17	1.87	1.78	1.81
July 28	1.47	1.32	Nov. 24	1.87	1.78	1.81
Aug. 4	1.47	1.32	Dec. 1	1.87	1.78	1.81
Aug. 11	1.47	1.32	Dec. 8	1.87	1.78	1.81
Aug. 18	1.47	1.32	Dec. 15	1.87	1.78	1.81
Aug. 25	1.47	1.32	Dec. 22	1.87	1.78	1.81
Sept. 1	1.47	1.32	Dec. 29	1.87	1.78	1.81
Sept. 8	1.47	1.32	Jan. 5	1.87	1.78	1.81
Sept. 15	1.47	1.32	Jan. 12	1.87	1.78	1.81
Sept. 22	1.47	1.32	Jan. 19	1.87	1.78	1.81
Sept. 29	1.47	1.32	Jan. 26	1.87	1.78	1.81
Oct. 6	1.47	1.32	Feb. 2	1.87	1.78	1.81
Oct. 13	1.47	1.32	Feb. 9	1.87	1.78	1.81
Oct. 20	1.47	1.32	Feb. 16	1.87	1.78	1.81
Oct. 27	1.47	1.32	Feb. 23	1.87	1.78	1.81
Nov. 3	1.47	1.32	Feb. 30	1.87	1.78	1.81
Nov. 10	1.47	1.32	Mar. 6	1.87	1.78	1.81
Nov. 17	1.47	1.32	Mar. 13	1.87	1.78	1.81
Nov. 24	1.47	1.32	Mar. 20	1.87	1.78	1.81
Dec. 1	1.47	1.32	Mar. 27	1.87	1.78	1.81
Dec. 8	1.47	1.32	Apr. 3	1.87	1.78	1.81
Dec. 15	1.47	1.32	Apr. 10	1.87	1.78	1.81
Dec. 22	1.47	1.32	Apr. 17	1.87	1.78	1.81
Dec. 29	1.47	1.32	Apr. 24	1.87	1.78	1.81
Jan. 5	1.47	1.32	Apr. 30	1.87	1.78	1.81
Jan. 12	1.47	1.32	May 7	1.87	1.78	1.81
Jan. 19	1.47	1.32	May 14	1.87	1.78	1.81
Jan. 26	1.47	1.32	May 21	1.87	1.78	1.81
Feb. 2	1.47	1.32	May 28	1.87	1.78	1.81
Feb. 9	1.47	1.32	May 31	1.87	1.78	1.81
Feb. 16	1.47	1.32	June 4	1.87	1.78	1.81
Feb. 23	1.47	1.32	June 11	1.87	1.78	1.81
Feb. 30	1.47	1.32	June 18	1.87	1.78	1.81
Mar. 6	1.47	1.32	June 25	1.87	1.78	1.81
Mar. 13	1.47	1.32	June 30	1.87	1.78	1.81
Mar. 20	1.47	1.32	July 7	1.87	1.78	1.81
Mar. 27	1.47	1.32	July 14	1.87	1.78	1.81
Mar. 31	1.47	1.32	July 21	1.87	1.78	1.81
Apr. 3	1.47	1.32	July 28	1.87	1.78	1.81
Apr. 10	1.47	1.32	Aug. 4	1.87	1.78	1.81
Apr. 17	1.47	1.32	Aug. 11	1.87	1.78	1.81
Apr. 24	1.47	1.32	Aug. 18	1.87	1.78	1.81
Apr. 30	1.47	1.32	Aug. 25	1.87	1.78	1.81
May 7	1.47	1.32	Sept. 1	1.87	1.78	1.81
May 14	1.47	1.32	Sept. 8	1.87	1.78	1.81
May 21	1.47	1.32	Sept. 15	1.87	1.78	1.81
May 28	1.47	1.32	Sept. 22	1.87	1.78	1.81
May 31	1.47	1.32	Sept. 29	1.87	1.78	1.81
June 4	1.47	1.32	Oct. 6	1.87	1.78	1.81
June 11	1.47	1.32	Oct. 13	1.87	1.78	1.81
June 18	1.47	1.32	Oct. 20	1.87	1.78	1.81
June 25	1.47	1.32	Oct. 27	1.87	1.78	1.81
June 30	1.47	1.32	Nov. 3	1.87	1.78	1.81
July 7	1.47	1.32	Nov. 10	1.87	1.78	1.81
July 14	1.47	1.32	Nov. 17	1.87	1.78	1.81
July 21	1.47	1.32	Nov. 24	1.87	1.78	1.81
July 28	1.47	1.32	Dec. 1	1.87	1.78	1.81
Aug. 4	1.47	1.32	Dec. 8	1.87	1.78	1.81
Aug. 11	1.47	1.32	Dec. 15	1.87	1.78	1.81
Aug. 18	1.47	1.32	Dec. 22	1.87	1.78	1.81
Aug. 25	1.47	1.32	Dec. 29	1.87	1.78	1.81
Sept. 1	1.47	1.32	Jan. 5	1.87	1.78	1.81
Sept. 8	1.47	1.32	Jan. 12	1.87	1.78	1.81
Sept. 15	1.47	1.32	Jan. 19	1.87	1.78	1.81
Sept. 22	1.47	1.32	Jan. 26	1.87	1.78	1.81
Sept. 29	1.47	1.32	Feb. 2	1.87	1.78	1.81
Oct. 6	1.47	1.32	Feb. 9	1.87	1.78	1.81
Oct. 13	1.47	1.32	Feb. 16	1.87	1.78	1.81
Oct. 20	1.47	1.32	Feb. 23	1.87	1.78	1.81
Oct. 27	1.47	1.32	Feb. 30	1.87	1.78	1.81
Nov. 3	1.47	1.32	Mar. 6	1.87	1.78	1.81
Nov. 10	1.47	1.32	Mar. 13	1.87	1.78	1.81
Nov. 17	1.47	1.32	Mar. 20	1.87	1.78	1.81
Nov. 24	1.47	1.32	Mar. 27	1.87	1.78	1.81
Dec. 1	1.47	1.32	Apr. 3	1.87	1.78	1.81
Dec. 8	1.47	1.32	Apr. 10	1.87	1.78	1.81
Dec. 15	1.47	1.32	Apr. 17	1.87	1.78	1.81
Dec. 22	1.47	1.32	Apr. 24	1.87	1.78	1.81
Dec. 29	1.47	1.32	Apr. 30	1.87	1.78	1.81
Jan. 5	1.47	1.32	May 7	1.87	1.78	1.81
Jan. 12	1.47	1.32	May 14	1.87	1.78	1.81
Jan. 19	1.47	1.32	May 21	1.87	1.78	1.81
Jan. 26	1.47	1.32	May 28	1.87	1.78	1.81
Feb. 2	1.47	1.32	May 31	1.87	1.78	1.81
Feb. 9	1.47	1.32	June 4	1.87	1.78	1.81
Feb. 16	1.47	1.32	June 11	1.87	1.78	1.81
Feb. 23	1.47	1.32	June 18	1.87	1.78	1.81
Feb. 30	1.47	1.32	June 25	1.87	1.78	1.81
Mar. 6	1.47	1.32	June 30	1.87	1.78	1.81
Mar. 13	1.47	1.32	July 7	1.87	1.78	1.81
Mar. 20	1.47	1.32	July 14	1.87	1.78	1.81
Mar. 27	1.47	1.32	July 21	1.87	1.78	1.81
Mar. 31	1.47	1.32	July 28	1.87	1.78	1.81
Apr. 3	1.47	1.32	Aug. 4	1.87	1.78	1.81
Apr. 10	1.47	1.32	Aug. 11	1.87	1.78	1.81
Apr. 17	1.47	1.32	Aug. 18	1.87	1.78	1.81
Apr. 24	1.47	1.32	Aug. 25	1.87	1.78	1.81
Apr. 30	1.47	1.32	Sept. 1	1.87	1.78	1.81
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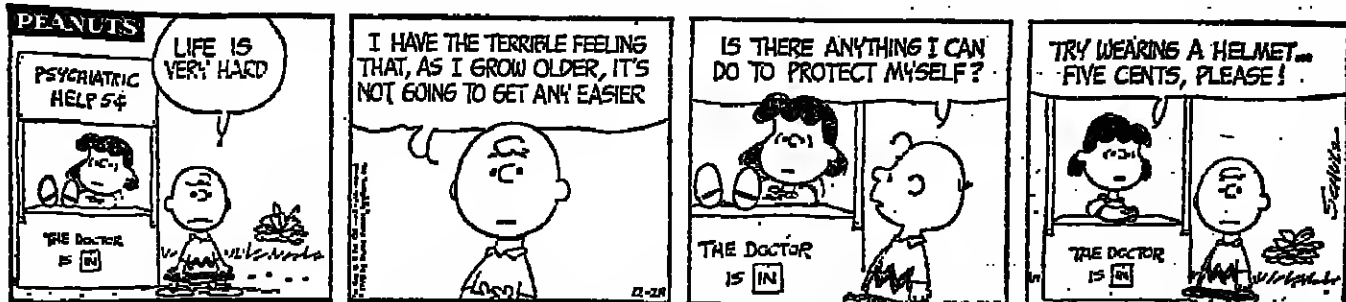
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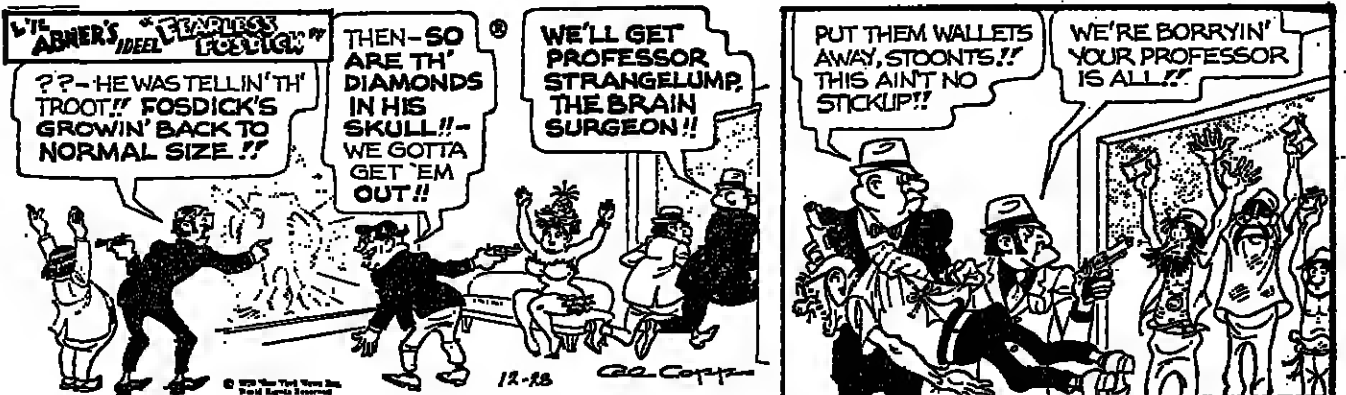
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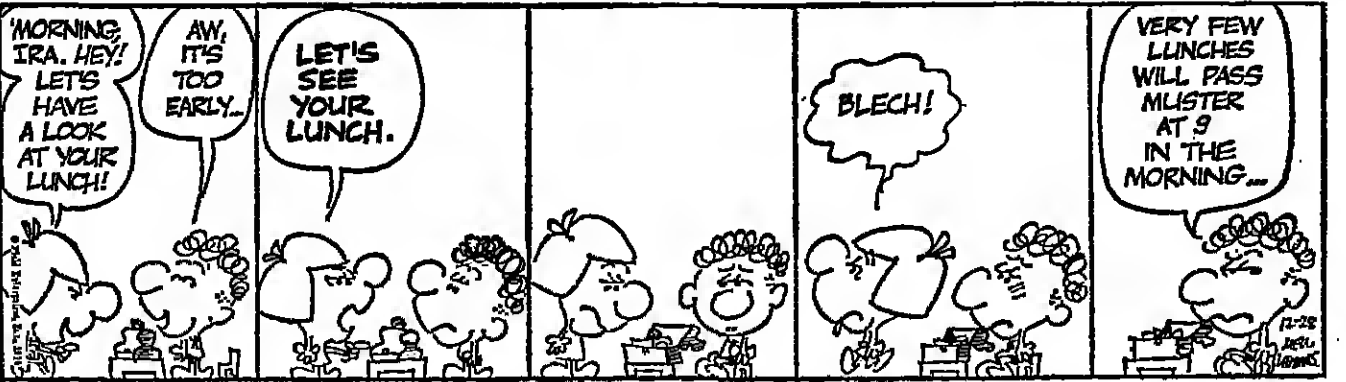
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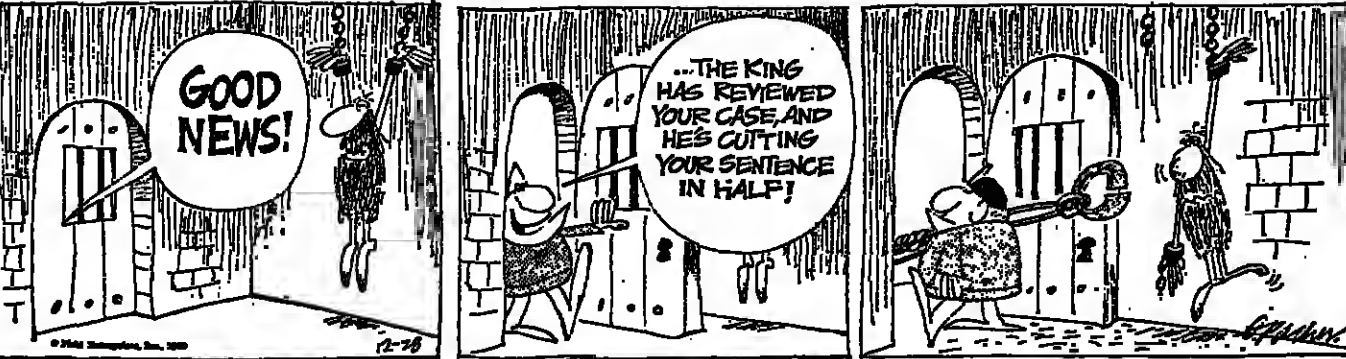
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BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The North-South partnership reached a contract of four spades after North had opened the bidding with one club. East chose a pre-emptive jump to three diamonds which, as the diagram shows, does not serve to prevent South from bidding. Four spades is reached.

South has two top losers in diamonds, and it is therefore necessary to hold the trump losers to one. The percentage play in this situation is to lead low to the king rather than to lead an honor for a finesse. The two possible plays break even if the trumps break two and each defender has one honor. The play of a low card to the king gains when East has a singleton queen, and might gain when West has a singleton queen.

But, as some declarers realized, the play to the spade king was questionable here, especially if the defenders were expert. If West held a doubleton spade ace, together with the doubleton diamond ace, which can be inferred from the bidding and early play, the defenders have missed the chance to defeat the contract.

After the lead of the diamond ace and a diamond continuation East can play a third diamond, West can ruff with the spade ace and the contract will fail: East's queen will be the setting trick.

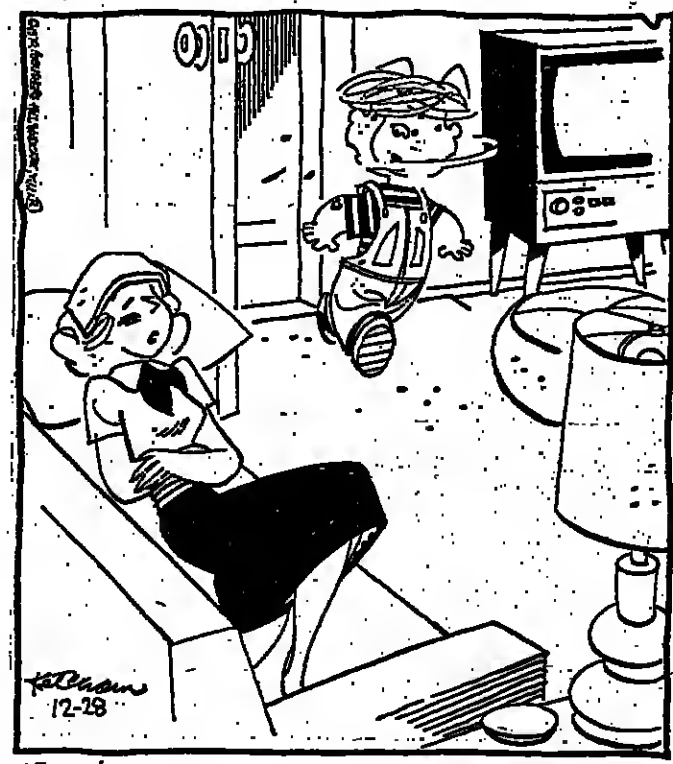
Some declarers paid East an unwarranted compliment by assuming that he would find this defense. So when East returned his singleton heart after winning the second trick with the diamond king, South won

NORTH (D)		EAST	
♠ K4	♠ A9	♠ A9	♠ A9
♥ A93	♥ 7	♥ 7	♥ 7
♦ KJ9742	♦ KJ9742	♦ KJ9742	♦ KJ9742
♣ Q7	♣ Q7	♣ Q7	♣ Q7
♠ Q1108	♠ Q1108	♠ Q1108	♠ Q1108
♥ 742	♥ 742	♥ 742	♥ 742
♦ A6	♦ A6	♦ A6	♦ A6
♣ 53	♣ 53	♣ 53	♣ 53

SOUTH		WEST	
♠ J1086532	♠ J1086532	♠ J1086532	♠ J1086532
♥ K5	♥ K5	♥ K5	♥ K5
♦ Q4	♦ Q4	♦ Q4	♦ Q4
♣ A10	♣ A10	♣ A10	♣ A10

Both sides were vulnerable.	
North	East
1 ♣	3 ♣
2 ♣	4 ♣
3 ♣	5 ♣
4 ♣	6 ♣
5 ♣	7 ♣
6 ♣	8 ♣
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97 ♣	99 ♣
98 ♣	100 ♣

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I CAN'T FIND MY RECORDS, OR MY LITTLE RADIO, OR MY YAZZOO HORN, OR...."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GLOIN	MARDA	YARDOP	LAWASY
□ □ □ □ □	□ □ □ □ □	□ □ □ □ □	□ □ □ □ □

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Answers tomorrow

BOOKS

THE TYRANNY OF NOISE

By Robert Alex Baron. St. Martin's Press. 294 pp. Reviewed by Patrick M. McGrady, Jr.

EVER since Mr. Slattery the contractor nested his fatulent air compressors, jackhammers and pneumatic drills under my infant daughter's bedroom two years ago, I have been waiting for the publication of a book like "The Tyranny of Noise." It signifies an ecological landmark, the first comprehensive, serious counterattack against the world's most prevalent (and most ignored) pollution—noise.

With this book, Robert Alex Baron, former actor and currently head of New York's Citizens for a Quieter City, joins the ranks of the Nader, Ehrlich and Lester-cum-messiahs who have exposed the establishment sinning in the grand, public-damned manner. It is a reading in outrage and frustration. Baron, who also tried to "duel" with Slattery's Army, got just as far as I did with them—which was exactly nowhere. Although our family suffered for a mere ten days or so, poor Baron endured their racket for nearly three years. The rule of thumb seems to be that any socially useful pretext (such as subway construction in Baron's case) gives the noisemaker carte blanche to commit acoustical murder in the neighborhood.

What is especially disturbing about all this is, as Baron demonstrates, that there are quieter alternatives for the ear-crushing equipment used, by construction companies. Yet so far, government agencies have not lifted a finger to compel the noisemakers to use them. Noise is driving lots of us crackers. A mother threatens to bomb the J.F.K. control tower. A Parisian, potshots at the frolicking patrons of a restaurant across the street. An otherwise staid business executive starts sniping at Air Force jets flying low over his newly purchased farm (the eventually moved). In Munich, a more imaginative soul, dubbed the Kartofel Werfer (potato-thrower) by the press, scared hell out of pilots with massive dumpling-missiles launched at their fuselages from a homemade Roman-style slingshot. Crazy, perhaps, but he got the airplanes' flight paths changed.

Ever since Julius Caesar tried vainly to ban daylight chattering in Rome, people have complained about noise. But it remained for Baron (who now has a \$300,000 Ford grant) to assemble evidence that showed that trauma wrought by noise is very real and very dangerous. Noise increases tension, arousal and stress; causes cholesterol changes; wakes you from the deep sleep that keeps you from psychotics; whumps up your blood pressure; delays convalescence (even normal hospital activity turns many institutions into acoustical torture chambers); traumatizes weak-hearts; worsens infections and arthritis. It may cause some stillbirths.

Environmentally conscious kids are staid when it comes to noise. The amplified rock sounds they trip on will cause many of them to become prematurely deaf. The 20,000 per second claims of hi-fi manufacturers are virtually out meaning for many who are lucky to catch ceps. Many cannot hear as as 2,000. Even so, innocent seeming an experience of minutes of the 92-to-105 decibels of a power mower can be serious, if temporary, he loss.

Much more pressure must put onto government agencies to do something about noise to scoff when my father, an oldtime Bob I little socialist, unsheathed trusty cliché about govern always "playing ball with big boys" but, by God, it done just that on the issue. Noise, if you will, a bit of gobbledegook from New York City Building 1 "Normal ambient noise generated by concentrated activity and high-density occupancy will provide a bial masking of intruding signals and other noises." The Federal Housing Administration has backed this official "masking" concept dwelling design, suggesting the irritating rumble and of air conditioners and cacophony are really good you!

As for the SST (Super Transport), Baron's data to emphasize what other environmentalists have al made clear: The SST is extant and anti-human would appear to be one pr that has some built-in ability because of all its publicity. Baron has found the hard way, however, effective action is more to come from groups than individuals and his book tains some sound suggestion regarding anti-noise strategies.

Because of past expert supersonic fighter planes usually kept away from de-inhabited areas and structures. A Canadian I however, once bombed with authorization, causing a cushion that shattered the tawa airport control tower, ped off the terminal r warped the lobby wall, fraction large panes of glass, spaco, creating to the g stupor, generally raised the of hell only major earthq are capable of. If the 300-projected SST's ever get of ground, we may look for to a multiplicity of such asters.

In the long run, govern will have to use its long. The Zurich municipal go ment, with its 600,000 po tion, has two noise-co agencies. Keeping violatio of red-taped courts, the handles its problems ac tively, by, for example, ply unpounding offending t and motorcycles until t certified as quiet.

Author of "The Youth for" Patrick M. McGrady wrote this review for World, literary supplement The Washington Post.

CROSSWORD

By Will W

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